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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2622

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2622

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DISPUTE OVER SDAR ADMISSION THREATENS OAU

How To Save OAU

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 82 pp 29-33

[Article by Paul Bernetel]

[Text] The article and interview that follow are a double happening for our readers.

First of all, there is the quality of the guest interviewed: President Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of state of Togo, country of the current secretary general of the organization, Edem Kodjo, chairman of the ad hoc committee on Chad. For these reasons and many others, President Eyadema deserved to be present in this OAU series.

We must also emphasize the quality of the interviewer. Paul Bernetel is not a newcomer. From JEUNE AFRIQUE to DEMAINE L'AFRIQUE, he has covered and analyzed all major African events for over 15 years. After a 2-year pause following the disappearance of DEMAINE L'AFRIQUE, he returns to journalism by the main door, thereby putting an end to a legal marathon that ended in the defeat of his adversaries.

Few African capitals felt as deeply as Lome the "affair" of the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to the OAU at the 38th session of the Council of Ministers of that organization just held in Addis Ababa.

Few African leaders were more upset than President Gnassingbe Eyadema by the repercussions of the Addis Ababa tumult or the controversies and invectives that followed.

All observers were surprised by Togo's silence and discretion until publication of the open letter from General Eyadema to Kenyan President Arap-Moi, current president of the OAU. It is a concise two and one-half page document in which the Togolese chief of state, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the single party, the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], and his government, asked the president to "freeze" the decision to admit the SDAR and, at the same time, to entrust to a committee responsible for the principle of self-



determination the task of settling the matter of the admission of the SDAR. The reason behind such a move was obvious: avoiding a public confrontation and giving preference to diplomacy.

This approach to the problem ran up against another move, a request from Morocco which, backed by the relative success obtained at Addis-Ababa, asked the acting president of the OAU to call a special summit meeting to "judge" the action of the secretary general, a shrewd maneuver. In giving preference to the interpretation of the settlement by the secretary general over the heart of the problem: the principle of the right to self-determination of the Saharan people, Rabat was seeking to obtain a sanction vote that could not fail to be exploited politically by the POLISARIO's adversaries. On 27 March, President Arap-Moi marked his preference for the formula proposed by Togo. A committee of wise men is to meet in Lagos in April to debate the future of the Organization of African Unity. Nigeria's weight seems to have been decisive in the choice. Nigerian President Shagari had in fact personally told the Togolese chief of state of his agreement on the move proposed by Lome, the only one capable, in his opinion, of calming debate and saving the unity of the OAU.

It is true that the calling of a special summit meeting on the Sahara question is like the rock of Sisyphus. There has been talk of it since 1976 but in vain. It was in Mauritius that, for the first time, Morocco and Moktar Ould Daddah's Mauritania asked for the calling of a special summit meeting. A year later, in Libreville, President Omar Bongo was confirmed in his mission of calling the summit. Despite his efforts, he was to admit the impossibility of reconciling two diametrically opposing views on the contents and purpose of the work of the summit meeting.

#### Dossier Reopened

For Morocco at the time, the question of the Sahara no longer existed, inasmuch as self-determination had been exercised once and for all the day of the "Green March" organized by the subjects of King Hassan II on Saharan territory on 6 November 1975. Since that time, things have changed. The position of self-determination and the representativeness of the POLISARIO have gained ground. The committee of wise men managed to bring views closer together on the right to self-determination of the Saharan people and Morocco was accepting the principle of a referendum organization by the OAU and the United Nations. For Rabat, had the dossier of the Western Sahara, closed in 1975, been suddenly reopened in 1980? Or rather, half opened, because the basic question remained: Should the SDAR be a participant in the preparation and drafting of the proposed referendum? In other words, was it considered as a party concerned by the settlement?

In their cautious wisdom, the African wise men responded in such a vague resolution that every antagonist found in it encouragement for its own designs. The pressure of international opinion and the diplomatic and military successes of the POLISARIO nevertheless gave it a slight moral advantage, an advantage confirmed by Rabat's acceptance of a procedure rejected 4 years earlier. This Moroccan concession was purely formal at the outset. Hassan II has never



concealed the fact that for his country, the Sahara is a problem of domestic politics, the only area in which the sovereign and his opposition maintain political cohesion, so sorely tested by economic and social contradictions.

For 7 years, all Rabat's diplomatic efforts have been marked by this imperative. According to inter-African ratios of strength, the OAU is a "tom-tom conference" not deserving of the presence of Moroccan representatives, the privileged place of concertation of the Africans, and so on. Doors have opened and closed, the years have gone by and nothing has happened. At the same time -- and this is the objective sought in Rabat -- the SDAR has worn itself out diplomatically. Its early, spectacular successes were followed by a period of indifference. African opinion is all the less sensitive to it because in the field, war has broken out and the forces are achieving a balance. Moreover, the diplomatic position of one of the most solid backers of the POLISARIO, Libya, is being frittered away. The image of the unpredictable Colonel Qadhdhafi is tarnished. In the countries of the Sahel, in Gambia, Ghana, Chad and Chad's neighbors, Libyan activism is a source of concern. Their conduct is modified accordingly and a number of countries that had previously expressed sympathy for the cause of the POLISARIO are becoming more reticent, particularly as the Tripoli summit conference approaches, for its holding and prospects are more cause for worry than joy. In order to counter the negative effect of this state of affairs, Colonel Qadhdhafi steps up his gestures of appeasement. He renews diplomatic relations with Morocco, to the great surprise of the POLISARIO Front, and more recently, his troops have left Chad.

Qadhdhafi's difficulties are all the more harmful to the POLISARIO cause because the Libyan colonel's ties with the Soviet Union and being spectacularly strengthened. It supports and financially backs Ethiopia and his Soviet allies in an offensive against the Eritrean soldiers they supported scarcely 5 years ago. Those who saw in him a leading figure of African nationalism discover with some concern his "made-in-Moscow" internationalism. At any rate, whether real or supposed, the Tripoli-Moscow rapprochement provokes the entry in force of the American Administration of Ronald Reagan on the African political scene.

#### America's Allies

Morocco has once again become an essential element in the world political strategy arrangement set up by Washington to counter Soviet "expansionism." The United States' traditional allies in Africa, bucked up by Reagan's determination, join their forces to counter Qadhdhafi's moves everywhere. This was the case in Chad, where Egypt and Sudan, determined adversaries of Libya, were resolutely strengthening Hissein Habre at a very time when the Libyan troops were leaving the country. Also in Chad and surprising everyone, General Mobutu's Zairian troops were the first to land when Libyan planes had not yet even left the Ndjamena airport. At the same time -- an accident? -- Mobutu was in Washington and regained a role on the African political scene which the more than precarious situation in his own country does not justify. But Reagan also has an unconditional ally in East Africa: Kenya. Who has forgotten the role played by Kenya in the operation of the Israeli commandos at the Entebbe airport, where Idi Amin's hostages were being held? Furthermore, Kenya is the home of the current president of the OAU, Daniel Arap-Moi.



In short, the wind has shifted. Things are no longer so simple; political splits have changed. The moderates, once silent and divided, are determined to correct their loss of following and prestige. It is within this context that the 38th session of the OAU Council of Ministers was held in Addis-Ababa. And it was the time chosen by Secretary General Edem Kodjo to make the move already described, interpreting -- as is his right -- a resolution of the Organization. Normally, this decision would at the very least have brought about the umpteenth slamming of the door by Morocco and of one or two of its most faithful African allies.

But as we have seen, times have changed. Some 20 countries slammed their doors, not all spontaneously, however. The American ambassador in Addis-Ababa needed 5 days to convince Mauritius to follow along. Nor was this the only case.

#### Tripoli Summit; Compromise?

But besides those that left, others remained and have since let it be known that they supported the former. In Nairobi, it is estimated that there are some 25 countries in this movement, representing nearly half of the Organization of African Unity. And all this over a conflict concerning admission of the POLISARIO to the work of the 38th session? Of course not! As we have seen, the motives are more complex. Leaving the Addis-Ababa meeting means, in the final analysis, planning not to go to Tripoli in August. In this precise case, the two-thirds quorum would not be achieved and Colonel Qadhdhafi would watch his dream of presiding over the destiny of the Organization for a year evaporate! That is the real explanation for the Addis-Ababa clash. And there one has the grave danger hanging over the very existence of the OAU. Can one in fact imagine its future if such a precedent were created? What would prevent progressive countries from adopting the same attitude in the future if the summit were held in a country not to their liking and if there were some risk of electing a president without their backing? Qadhdhafi and Libya definitely pose a problem, but are they alone in this case? Idi Amin in 1975 was no better off and yet, Kampala beat the record for participation of chiefs of state.

And so? One has to observe that Africa cannot escape, or can no longer escape, the international context. The East-West radicalization is about to stifle that which saved the OAU for 20 years: the spirit of tolerance and the determination to safeguard the existence of the organization.

How can such a risk be avoided? In medium-range terms, by strengthening the system for choosing the host countries of the OAU which, given the enormous size of the organization, would choose only those countries which have the material means of receiving the OAU. Like the United Nations, the OAU could permanently meet at its Addis-Ababa headquarters and presidents could be elected by secret voting based on their aptitude for saving the unity of the organization and not on the means of their respective countries.

In short-range terms and no matter what the cost, the countries must go to Tripoli. There are certainly many justified reasons for abstaining, but the



consequences could not be clearer. Not going to Tripoli would definitely be the end of a certain OAU, that of the founding fathers of 1963, the OAU based on tolerance, a spirit of dialog, respect for others and the right to be different.

One could understand why certain chiefs of state would refuse to go personally to the Libyan capital, given the circumstances, the situation of their own countries with respect to Qadhdhafi's policy. But nothing would prevent them from being represented at a lower level, which would be an effective way of manifesting their disapproval. Each one must remember that, according to the Charter, all members have equal rights. As long as that Charter is not modified in a direction avoiding these wandering, costly summit meetings that benefit only the richest countries, it must be scrupulously respected.

#### Togolese Proposal

In the immediate present, it is the Togolese proposal presented by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema that appears to be the most realistic solution to the problem posed by the admission of the SDAR. Moreover, this is no surprise. Togo occupies a special place on the African political scene.

Classified as a moderate, it was one of the first to recognize the SDAR in the name of the principles of the OAU. The availability manifested by its chief of state in a whole series of inter-African conflicts, the personal role he played in solving the Upper Volta-Mali war, the reconciliation of Sekou Toure with presidents Boigny and Senghor, chairmanship of the ad hoc committee on Chad and the establishment of ECOWAS 7 years ago, have all given him the position of a shrewd and convincing mediator among his African peers.

The election of Edem Kodjo in Khartoum in 1978 was first and foremost a plebiscite on Togo's African policy. Furthermore, it is remarkable that the last three secretaries general of the organization (two Cameroonians and one Togolese) were from countries whose diplomatic line of action in Africa demonstrates this respect for the principles of the OAU Charter and the spirit of tolerance and dialog so indispensable to protection of African unity.

Fifteen years after he came to power, Eyadema has scarcely changed. Passionate but discreet, he is endowed with solid common sense and a profound knowledge of Africa and its leaders. When he waves aside a personal question on the secretary general of the Organization, it is not a refusal to talk. Here also, he has things to say. Perhaps he personally regrets that his former minister of finance does not ask him for advice, but he says not a word because this is not the essential thing and Eyadema is not a talker. He is a man of action. What interests him is not the judgment of the past. He rejects the Manichean view that divides member nations into the good and the evil. He believes in the virtues of dialog, not a public dialog in which, speaking from the platform of the OAU, each party upbraids his peers and questions their opinions, but rather, a discreet dialog. It is a matter of climate, atmosphere, confidence, and also, of getting to know one another better in order to understand one another better.



In his presidential office where he begins his day at 4:30 in the morning, Gnassingbe Eyadema speaks of Africa just as he speaks of his village Lama-Kara, with warmth and not without humor. But also with concern. A man of duty, Eyadema does not dissimulate: Africa is in danger; he knows it and says so. His message is an appeal for common sense and reason.

#### Eyadema on Danger Facing Africa

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 82 pp 32-33

[Interview with President Gnassingbe Eyadema by Paul Bernetel; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The OAU is going through a particularly serious crisis. Some speak of a contradictory interpretation of the charter, others of a coup. The Organization is on the brink of a split. How can the worst be avoided?

[Answer] Given the point we have reached, it no longer serves any useful purpose to attribute responsibility. Let us leave that as food for reflection and try to find a solution to avoid collapse. What is clear now is the impasse we have reached. We must be careful! If there is no collective awareness, we risk the irreparable. Who in Africa could fail to be sensitive to such a risk? It was because of this very situation that I took it upon myself to send to acting President Arap-Moi a letter in which I emphasize Africa's need to transcend its divergencies to save what is essential: its unity and cohesion.

[Question] The decision made by the Office of Secretary General of the OAU at that 38th session to admit the SDAR as a full member is nevertheless the cause of this crisis. How can one not take this element into consideration in order to find a solution in keeping with the spirit of your appeal to the current president?

[Answer] You are right. That is why I gave our position on the matter to President Arap-Moi. Concerning the problem of the SDAR, each sovereign nation could quite calmly take a position in keeping with its own interpretation of the principles of the freedom and self-determination of peoples. As for Togo, it has already recognized the SDAR. It is a position of principle that cannot be debated.

[Question] Unfortunately, several nations have differently interpreted these principles, classifying the Saharan question as a Moroccan affair, thereby rejecting the admission of the SDAR and leaving the 38th session. Is that not what now threatens the integrity of the Organization?

[Answer] I proposed to the current president that we suspend the admission of the SDAR until the committee for implementation of the principle of self-determination files its report. We must avoid forums, public confrontations. We must have concertation, with a concern for bringing views closer together and save the Organization. Look what happened in Addis-Ababa and recently in Dakar. The deep malaise that threatens our Organization will find no solution in large meetings at which every camp is counted. We must take the passion



out of the debate through a frank, effective and discreet dialog with the basic objective of saving the Organization. This could be done through the appointment, by the current president, of a limited committee whose essential task would be to try to bring the views of both sides closer together.

[Question] Does the move of the secretary general, who is coming to the end of his term, not pose some difficulties with respect to its future?

[Answer] That is a false problem! If the Organization no longer exists in the future, a secretary general will serve no purpose at all! We must therefore forget the controversial elements of this matter and look at the essential thing, the future and unity of the organization. Unfortunately, it often happens that the anecdotal side or the excessive personalization of issues conceal what is essential. We must avoid that trap.

[Question] What do you think of the special summit meeting proposed by Morocco?

[Answer] Under the current circumstances, the calling of a special summit meeting devoted to the Western Sahara seems premature since the positions of both sides are rigid. Since 1976 in Mauritius, the special summit meeting on the Sahara has been on the agenda. It has not been held. We must first of all freeze antagonisms by working in a limited framework and toward a rapprochement of views.

This is "corridor diplomacy" which we must undertake in order to make positions more flexible and round off sharp corners. Once this is done, the summit meeting could be held under more favorable conditions, for it would serve no purpose to call a special summit meeting to which each one would come with his position already firm.

[Question] Finally, are you optimistic, Mr President?

[Answer] In the light of the notorious events that have marked the growth of the OAU for almost 20 years, I have reason to believe, once more, in the ability of Africans to overcome the current crisis, because of the imperious duty of every individual to make the virtues of dialog and concertation prevail.

Faithful to the spirit of conciliation and cohesion which has always existed within the Organization, we must rapidly seek suitable means and the right framework making it possible for men of good will to combine their efforts in order to harmonize opinions and prevent the OAU from a regrettable collapse.

[Question] Mr President, the future of ECOWAS, the organization to whose birth you contributed so much, now seems severely compromised by the disturbances and instability noted in certain member countries. Are you pessimistic or optimistic about its future and in a more general way, do you now see a way to prevent ECOWAS from going through what the OAU has?

[Answer] While politics cultivates division among our ranks -- in this case, between the so-called "moderates" and the so-called "progressives" -- economic



considerations remain a factor of unity and consensus because they come under no ideology. The problems of ECOWAS, a technical and economic organization, are different from those experienced by the OAU.

Within ECOWAS, there is unanimity on the essential questions and fundamental objectives. The current difficulties result from delays in payment of contributions. But you know, ECOWAS is only 7 years old and we have every reason to remain optimistic about its future.

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CSO: 4719/856



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Bucharest VEAC NOU in Romanian No 3, Mar 82 p 5

[Article: "Romanian Specialists in Africa," interview with Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry, by Emil Tilenschi]

[Excerpts] Question: In how many African countries are Romanian specialists currently working in the field of agriculture?

Answer: In about 20. Our agronomists, zootechnicians, water improvement specialists, mechanics and tractor operators can be found in Libya and in Angola, in Mauritania and Nigeria, in Mozambique and in Benin, in Somalia and in Burundi, etc.

Question: And in the Mediterranean, in the tropics and near the Equator, there are different conditions and different problems.

Answer: In general there is only one problem: helping to increase the agricultural and food-producing potential of the countries in which we are present. Our cooperation with these countries takes on multiple forms and, as a result, good results can be achieved, in fields of special interest, in the joint activity which we carry out. The projects include the creation of grain farms, the fallowing of virgin land earmarked for planting, the setting up of irrigation systems on large areas of land, the creation of animal husbandry complexes, the organization of mechanization centers or centers for the exploitation of ocean fishing zones.

Question: In concrete terms, what we call transfer of technology.

Answer: Of course! Our specialists bring to Africa technical designs and solutions, high-productivity hybrids; they provide tractors, machines and equipment for agricultural production and land improvements, as well as fishing ships.

Question: Could you tell us some of the results achieved:

Answer: Our cooperation with African countries, in the agricultural field, dates back to 1973-1974. At present there are four joint companies of an agricultural-zootechnical nature operating in Libya. One of the two companies



in Tripoli is concerned with obtaining seeds and planting materials and the other--which is called "Librom"--deals with arrangements for land improvements. Another joint company, with headquarters in Benghazi, deals with poultry raising. And finally, in the joint company for raising and fattening sheep in Misurata, some 300,000 sheep can be raised each year for meat.

There are joint companies with Romanian participation in other African countries. In the Congo, the "Socoton" joint company is concerned with the cultivation of large areas of grain and the raising of animals. The "Zairom" company in Zaire has a similar mission. In Mauritania, the "SIMAR" joint company engages in fishing activity, in the Atlantic Ocean with 12 trawlers and two refrigerator ships made in Romania. Negotiations are in progress for the creation of other joint companies with African countries, specializing in the field of fishing.

Question: And besides joint companies?

Answer: We have organized many forms of cooperation. One of the most important actions of this type is taking place in Mozambique where our specialists are contributing, with technical means and specialized assistance, to the implementation of a vast program of clearing and utilizing virgin terrains amounting to more than 400,000 hectares of land. In the first phase, up to 1985, some 100,000 hectares will be planted. In the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassai grain and animal husbandry farms are being organized, in cooperation with Romania.

In Benin, two agricultural farms are being fully utilized [with Romanian assistance]. In Burundi, Romanian tractors are participating in the reclaiming of 7,000 hectares of land. In Angola, in Lucala, a state enterprise specializing in grain crops was organized. Ultimately, it will have more than 15,000 hectares. In Somalia, technical documentation is being prepared for irrigation projects on 5,000 hectares of land. We are engaged in discussions in regard to cooperation projects in Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria and other countries. All these are useful to those people who are combining their efforts so that the land of the African continent will become even more fertile.

CSO: 2700/271



DISPUTE OVER SDAR THREATENS PAN-AFRICANISM

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 82 p 33

[Article by Renee Pelletier: "The OAU: The End of Pan-Africanism"]

[Text] Are we truly moving toward the breakup of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)? The admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to the Council of Ministers, meeting for 4 days in Addis-Ababa beginning on 25 February, took the lid off a can of worms and exposed a split between "progressives" and "moderates" which some had in vain tried to conceal under the overworked alibi of unity, but which the inextricable problem of the Western Sahara had brought out into the open for good.

It is true that since 1963, many crises have plagued this club of 50 African sages, but without seriously threatening its foundations. However, the case is quite different today, with a conflict which it had been suspected for many months might bring the very future of the OAU into question.

The presence on the Council of the Saharans, whose flag can now be seen waving in front of the Africa Hall in the Ethiopian capital, has thus exploded the only dream of unity on which Gamal Abdel Nasser and especially Kwame Nkrumah based the idea of Pan-Africanism. A "unilateral" decision of Secretary General Edem Kodjo created a split between the backers of Morocco and the departure, to date, of 19 countries for the reason given by everyone that "the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is not a sovereign and independent state."

Anomaly in the Charter

How did things reach that point? Beyond a definite political split, the Addis Ababa incident revealed an anomaly in the drafting of the OAU Charter which, in the euphoria of the 1963 years, had certainly not foreseen any dissent over the admission of a nation. In fact, according to the very statutes of the Pan-African organization, "any independent and sovereign state can at any time notify the administrative secretary of its intention of adhering to the charter." Article 28 therefore empowers the secretary general alone of declaring the admission of a new nation. But Article 4 of the same charter reserves for chiefs of state the responsibility of interpreting the charter and therefore, of recognizing the existence of a sovereign and independent nation.



While 26 nations -- the majority plus one -- did recognize the existence of the SDAR at the 17th summit conference of the Organization in July 1980 in Freetown, Morocco had a perfect right to request an interpretation of Article 4 at that time and to face the chiefs of state with their responsibility. However, unable to rule on such a burning issue, the majority then decided to resort to the unity position, freezing the admission of the SDAR, with the hope that reactivation of the Committee of Wise Men and then the institution of the committee for implementation of the decisions of the Nairobi summit conference in 1981 would make it possible to rehabilitate the rights of some while safeguarding the honor of others. Decisions recommending a ceasefire and the holding of a referendum would lead Morocco to harden its position and to refuse to enter into discussions with the POLISARIO directly, considering it to be a "band of mercenaries paid by Algiers." At its last meeting in Nairobi in February, the committee, which had developed an agenda, had to agree that the parties in conflict would not be named, thereby sparing Morocco de facto recognition of the POLISARIO Front.

Consequently, beyond the Saharan situation, the real problem resides in the smooth operation of the various organs of the institution and therefore, in a precise definition of their respective competencies, the work methods of the conferences and the authority that that should be attached to their decisions, avoiding giving each one a framework in which its own legitimacy might be exercised with the most flagrant incoherence.

#### Total Imbroglio

The fact is that Edem Kodjo, who indignantly rejects the idea that he could have been acting to assure his reelection in August, is right when he points out that by inviting the SDAR to Addis Ababa and giving it a seat, he respected the OAU Charter perfectly. He hints that the chiefs of state he consulted in the past refused to answer him, leaving responsibility for his decision up to him, and that his move was practically imposed on him by the 26 nations supporting recognition of the SDAR, which summoned him to conform to the Freetown recommendation.

That is where the imbroglio becomes total: The SDAR is and will remain a member of the OAU as long as the African chiefs of state do not decide that it does not correspond to the definition of a free and sovereign state. But giving the SDAR the status of member of the organization comes down to making the decisions of the chiefs of state purposeless. The impasse is total.

11,464

CSO: 4719/856



PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES MEETINGS STUDY PARTY-STATE RELATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by L.L.]

[Excerpts] Party and state relations concerning ways in which the party might support and control the state apparatus and regulations of the departments of economic and social policy of the party's provincial committees are some of the final conclusions of the first national meeting of the departments of economic, social and planning development of the party's provincial committees which was held in Caxito, Bengo Province, from 23 to 25 March.

Those who attended the meeting also approved the plan of activity for this year on the overall level for the various organizations of the departments of economic, social and planning development (sections and subcommittees) and discussed and analyzed in detail the methodology of support and control of the various areas of national life under the supervision of the departments of economic, social and planning development—namely, for health, social affairs and housing, cooperation and statistics, domestic and foreign trade, labor and wages, finances, bank and prices and questions of economic and social development in the provinces.

Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the party Central Committee for Economic and Social Policy, who directed the sessions, spoke at the closing ceremony; after expressing pleasure at the way in which the meeting was conducted, he urged the participants to put everything discussed and analyzed into practice and added that the concept of national unity would be strengthened through participation of elements from various parts of the country.

Also participating in the meeting were: Norberto dos Santos, national director of DORGAN [Department of Organization of the Central Committee]; Aleixo Goncalves, director of the Department of Social Security of the party Central Committee; and coordinators and representatives of the provincial departments of economic, social and planning development. Also present at the closing ceremony were: the Bengo party coordinator and provincial commissioner, Lopes Maria, party Central Committee member, Lucrecia Alfredo, alternate member of the party Central Committee, other local party and government leaders and guests.



AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES IN KWANZA-NORTE DISTRICT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by M.C.]

[Excerpts] The municipality of Golungo Alto in Kwanza-Norte Province has about 58,000 inhabitants who live basically from agriculture.

This is traditionally a coffee-growing municipality, however, various fruits are also grown.

In recent years coffee production has been declining drastically, primarily because of the "sudden death" disease and a shortage of manual labor. Because of many shortages in the area of consumer goods purchasing, there is now a massive "flight" of coffee workers to other activities.

Here there are 40 coffee plantations controlled by ENCAFE [National Coffee Enterprise] still devoted to the production of corn, beans, sweet potatoes and cassava. These plantations presently employ 3,882 workers. Last year, the production of coffee beans amounted to 754,723 kg, partially limited by lack of rain in that part of the country.

In 1981, the corn crop dropped to 82 tons and the bean crop did not exceed 1.5 tons.

Cooperative Sector: 200 Tons of Coffee for the Market

On the other hand, the cooperative sector of agriculture is still going along successfully despite various difficulties.

The municipality now has 11 farmer associations and 1 agricultural-production cooperative. The associations, which are spread throughout the municipality, have a total of 1,255 members.

With the limited means at their disposal, the cooperatives engage particularly in coffee growing. About 200 tons of last year's coffee crop still remain to be marketed, and this is the responsibility of ENCAFE. However, ENCAFE has not yet taken care of the matter due to alleged shortages in transportation facilities.



Despite conditions imposed by circumstances, the productive results achieved by the associate sector can be considered encouraging. Proof of this is in the financial balances obtained, which amount to 900,000 kwanzas now deposited in the banks. The same can be said of the cooperative, with a present balance of 610,000 kwanzas.

#### Supplies Not Going Well

"This year we received fish only once," declared the commissioner of Golungo Alto in speaking of the status of supplies to that municipality. To overcome this irregularity, local authorities are going to renew their efforts to accredit private merchants to enable them to purchase fish from Kwanza-Sul Province to satisfy Golungo's needs.

In like manner, the distribution of meat to the people has not received proper attention. Meat arrives when it arrives and never in satisfactory quantities.

With regard to the sale of industrial-food products, the situation is changing very little, the same anomalies occurring here as in other municipalities of Kwanza-Norte.

8568

CSO: 4742/274



MOROCCAN OFFICIAL DENIES SUPPORT TO 'PUPPETS'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] ANGOP--Yesterday Moroccan Minister of Traditional Industry and Social Affairs Abbes el Fassi Fihri "categorically" denied that the Moroccan head of state had received in Rabat the principal head of the Angolan puppets in the service of South Africa and called the Portuguese press story on this "one of pure fantasy."

This alleged meeting has been the subject of glaring reports in various rightist newspapers in Lisbon and over Portuguese state television itself and was corroborated by statements made by the Angolan traitor to various organs of the international press.

Abbes Fihri, who spoke with ANGOP moments before his departure for Mozambique yesterday morning, was in Luanda, according to h's own statement, to deliver a "verbal message" from King Hassan II of Morocco to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

He said that the message "of friendship and brotherhood" was conveyed in the meeting he had with Minister of Foreign Relations Paulo Jorge and that it was aimed at "dialogue and harmony" and the "safeguarding of African unity."

Being more precise, Abbes Fihri said that the message concerned the "rift" in the OAU after the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) which Morocco insists in presenting as "an integral part of its own national territory."

He asserted that, except for natural differences in the concept of economic and social development, it is "the duty of all African heads of state to find common positions to safeguard OAU unity" and that his visit and the message are in that spirit.

In concluding, and after recalling the support Morocco always gave the MPLA during the first war of liberation as well as other African liberation movements, Hassan II's envoy confirmed that his country is supporting and always will support Angola's territorial integrity and that it could not,



therefore, be accused of giving refuse to the Angolan puppets who ask for it. "Morocco cannot help but support, and in a very definite manner, the territorial integrity of the RPA and stands on the side of the Angolan Government to defend it."

These statements by the Moroccan minister are doing sleight-of-hand tricks with the genuine and deliberate support Morocco has, in fact, been giving to the Angolan puppets and, in addition, it hopes to establish an artificial parallel between the existence of the SDAR, legitimate state born of the desire of the Saharan people for independence and the desired Balkanization of the southern part of the Angolan territory by the South African racists.

8568

CSO: 4742/274



FINANCE MINISTRY COUNCIL NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The difficult economic and financial situation which the country is experiencing, a lack of accountability in most companies and large budget deficits are some of the findings of the proceedings of the Third General Advisory Council of the Ministry of Finance, which took place in the Costa do Sol Hotel in Luanda from 29 to 31 March.

The council members also found weak organization in the companies and in some state agencies, and observed that the guidelines outlined in the First Extraordinary Party Congress for the financial sector for last year had resulted in positive work, although they were only partially implemented.

The participants unanimously approved a motion in support of the address given by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the city of Lubango during the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle, in which the president stressed the need to establish strict criteria for the selection of personnel to administer and manage the state budget.

Finance Minister Ismael Martins, who chaired the proceedings and presided over the closing session, stressed the need to implement the decisions reached for various areas of activity, thus permitting the development of working guidelines for the current year of "Economic Organization and Popular Vigilance."

Referring to the country's economic and financial troubles, aggravated by the racist aggression, the leader urged all the participants to provide greater support and participate more fully in resolving the economic problems.

Sousa Santos and Augusto de Matos, vice ministers of finance, and Joao Abel and Jose Agostinho Neto, vice governors of the National Bank of Angola, attended the closing session. Taking part in the proceedings were cabinet directors, department chiefs, provincial delegates of the Finance Ministry and national and provincial directors of the National Bank of Angola.



COMMUNICATIONS, POWER PROBLEMS AFFECT MALANJE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] Malanje—Col Ludy Kissassunda, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Malanje, is continuing his tour of several agricultural areas, enterprises and production units.

On Thursday the highest party and government official went to the Lau Agricultural Enterprise and the Nhangassol Agricultural School, to learn about its operation and the development of various farm crops, as well as the corn harvest campaign.

At the Nhangassol agricultural school, Colonel Kissassunga expressed some thoughts about the school's importance in the training of national cadres for the socio-economic development of the country.

The school in question has several fields planted in various crops and vegetables to feed the students, teachers and other residents.

Troublesome Lack of Communication

The general lack of communications services and the frequent power outages are a continuing concern of the provincial party and government officials, inasmuch as these problems jeopardize the socioeconomic development, not only of the province, but of the country.

In fact, during the proceedings of the last General Advisory Council of the Provincial Commission, Colonel Kissassunga strongly emphasized the urgent need to solve these problems.

However, despite efforts by the provincial office of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, particularly by ENATEL [Angolan State Telecommunications Co?], the problem is still far from being solved.

According to David Adao Mateus, provincial director of ENATEL, the breakdown which occurred in the power line for the "microwave" system at Kambungo, located in Lucala Municipio, Kwanza-Norte Province, will be repaired soon.



At this time ENATEL technicians are making a survey of the turbines and other equipment, looking to their replacement so the system will operate properly.

Regarding the telephone line from Malanje to Luanda and other provinces, the ENATEL provincial director assured that the breakdown caused by the power outage in Kampunze, Cacuso Municipio, will be taken care of by next Monday, 29 March.

6362

CSO: 4742/273



IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Solid Bulwark"]

[Text] It has not been difficult for a people and a nation forged by the struggle and desire for independence to respond to the abrupt interruption of the order of the day, calling for popular participation with the particular words: "From Cabinda to Cunene, one sole..., one sole..."

"...A single people, a single nation," was an aspiration that was not realized in a single day, and it represents the desire to cement even further the indestructible and intense bonds created and established in the resistance to a common oppressor.

Although the country's geographic borders are to a large extent conventional--the result of an arbitrary partition of the African continent at the Berlin Conference at the end of the last century--the various peoples and ethnic groups which have long coexisted within those borders have put together a common history, and with the creation of the MPLA in 1956, they encountered the proper means to join together to demand independence and to build a new society, free from the exploitation of men by men.

In the celebration of the proclamation of independence, the late beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto could thus clearly define the new political entity born of the long and victorious struggle: "From Cabinda to Cunene, a single people and a single nation," embodied in the People's Republic of Angola [RPA].

It is this indivisible entity--which was formed with the blood of thousands (millions) of human lives, by people who, in 5 centuries of colonialism, always asserted and kept alive the original flash of a unique personality, and which resistance to the occupying foreigners transformed qualitatively--it is this entity which the South Africans, the direct agents of the North American imperialists and their Western allies in this subregion, are now attempting to challenge and destroy with the most recent of their fantastic (and puppet-show) scenarios.



The Pretoria leaders seek nothing more or less than to "institutionalize" the momentary occupation of a vast expanse of Angolan territory—50,000 square milometers, Lt Col Ngongo reported a few days ago—creating a "provisional government" and presenting it on a silver platter to the Angolan puppets in their service.

This new and heinous maneuver against the People's Republic of Angola and its people is being indirectly supported by a massive (mis)information campaign conducted by the racists throughout the capitalist West, and such countries as Belgium, the FRG, Zaire and Isfael are collaborating in it. Other countries have already been asked to immediately recognize the "new government": England, France, the FRG [as published], Portugal, Morocco, Egypt and other African countries.

To arm this invented puppet "government," the racist South Africans are seeking to put an airport in Cunene Province into operation and to transfer large quantities of fuel and war material there.

In a more spectacular operation, the imperialist circles are proposing to revive political corpses and ghost organizations—which the Angolan people would have forgotten completely by now were it not for the number of crimes they committed—and to unite this whole scum of traitors and mercenaries under a single command.

The choice of April for this gross and criminal farce is clearly meant to reduce the impact of the first official visit by a Western statesman to the People's Republic of Angola. Moreover, and above all, the intent is to pressure SWAPO, the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people, to accept the unacceptable electoral proposals of the Western "five," to solve the problem of that racist-occupied territory.

It was not a week ago that the Angola people, from Cabinda to Cunene, celebrated the 1976 victory over the invading South African troops, which had advanced to barely 200 kilometers from the nation's capital. The current presence of the racists in the south of the country did not prevent the people from dancing and singing of their victory, aware that this presence, now as then, is only a question of time and of fighting revolutionary spirit.

United from Cabinda to Cunene, the Angolan people know that, once again, they will not stand alone against the racist aggression and incre singly shameless maneuvers. The possibility of requesting military support through the United Nations, which has been suggested various times, has grown no stronger to date simply because the glorious FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] and other forces operating in the combat zones have been sufficient to contain the Pretorian attack and also because the RPA still wishes to avoid an internationalization of the conflict, which would aggravate the situation in this already troubled area of the subcontinent.



Meanwhile, any enemy maneuver seeking to institutionalize—even only in appearance—the parceling of the territory of the Angolan nation in the building will run up against the will of an entire people and the active solidarity of the international community that stands for peace, progress and the freedom of peoples. From Cabinda to Cunene, the People's Republic of Angola is and will continue to be, by choice, a single people and a single nation, a solid bulwark in defense of African and world revolution.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

6362

CSO: 4742/273



DIFFICULTIES WITH FOREIGN FISHING FLEET NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Alves Antonio]

[Text] Mocamedes--The Fourth Regular Session of the Mocamedes Provincial People's Assembly took place from 25 to 27 March in this city, and was chaired by its president, Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

With a majority of members present, the assembly elected Deputy Francisco Aragao dos Santos first secretary of that governing body and approved the minutes of the third session. The participants of the fourth session of the Mocamedes Assembly approved the reports from the provincial commission and the deputies on working committees.

Issues taken up during the meeting included an analysis of the status of community services, supplies to the people, home construction and housing, as well as the fishing sector and the communique of the Executive Commission of the provincial party committee.

In its report, the provincial commission noted that, although Mocamedes is the country's major fishing center, the sector has been cause for great concern, in view of the shortage of fish on the market, which has fostered a gradual increase in speculative activities around the fishing port of the province capital. Moreover, there are a number of problems in the sector, such as disagreements among directors, poor living conditions for the workers, wages in arrears, financial problems and even disagreements with the foreign fleet, among others.

The participants of the Fourth Session of the Provincial Assembly also noted a considerable decline in discipline at all levels and in several sectors of activity, as another factor impeding the economy.

6362

CSO: 4742/273



## BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE IMPORTS INCREASE--Joao Salgueiro, Portuguese minister of finance and planning, called the 600-percent increase in Portuguese exports to Angola from 1977 to 1981 "substantial progress." He made this statement during a press conference in Luanda at the close of the second work session of the Portuguese-Angolan joint intergovernmental commission. "These exports," he said, "consisted in the supply of consumer goods, medicines and other goods as well as in the rendering of long-range service in the construction area." As for the future of these accomplishments, the Portuguese minister referred to the problems analyzed by the commission and certain aspects which will lead to a more stable and lasting development in trade relations between the two countries. The meeting also reviewed certain aspects of the improvement of other Angolan economic sectors, with the strengthening of Portuguese-Angolan exports and imports. "We are convinced that the economic potential of the People's Republic of Angola and the tasks ahead of it, associated with Portugal's political will to cooperate in various important sectors of Angola, will assure that this progress will continue in future years," the Portuguese official emphasized. On the question of the supply of Angolan oil to Portugal, Minister Joao Salgueiro said that consideration has recently been given to the possibility of signing a medium-range agreement for part of the supply of Portugal's oil from Angola as a matter of bilateral interest. According to the official, this expresses the interests both countries have in strengthening their trade relations and will make enable Angola to supply Portugal with crude oil and possibly also fuel oil. Simultaneously with the supply of oil, Joao Salgueiro emphasized that there are other sectors in which commercial exchanges between the two countries will be expanded, principally in agriculture. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 2] 8508

HUILA HOUSING SHORTAGE--Lubango--"The housing problem in Huila Province has reached a very high level of requirements and difficulties necessitating immediate action," according to a report on 1981 from a provincial delegation of the Secretariat of State for Housing. The report says that with the influx of people from Cunene due to the recent invasion by the racist army of South Africa, the housing problem has become worse; one proposed solution would be an organized increase in do-it-yourself building. According to that document, in 1981 there were 1,015 requests for housing but only 117 granted after a strict selection of priorities based on time



and urgency. The difficulty in satisfying the many housing requests is allied to various factors, such as the influx of people from rural to urban centers, stimulated by the fact that this province is essentially agricultural and has great industrial potential involving a great number of skilled personnel. However, it must be pointed out that, according to the delegation of the Ministry of Construction, there was little productivity during the period from 1979 to 1981, only 118 residents being supplied to the Ministry of Housing. The document points out that 8,393 contracts are under the control of the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Housing, 315 being distributed to cooperants, 417 commercial establishments assigned to the Ministry of Home Trade, 600 establishments to small business people and 801 offices for various public organizations. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

INVASION DAMAGE--Bonn--The Angolan people are strongly determined to fight for their independence against the racist regime of South Africa, according to a statement made by Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, in a press conference held in Bonn, FRG, in which he spoke of the situation prevailing in the country's south and the measures being taken by the Angolan Government in face of South African aggression. "Since October," he said, "South African troops have been occupying many areas in southern Angola after intensive bombing of villages and cities forcing the people to move from those areas." After stating that the damage caused by those attacks is estimated at \$1.5 million (35 million kwanzas), he stressed that the Western countries are providing considerable aid to the racist regime and that the FRG and South Africa are in close collaboration in the energy and nuclear domain. In concluding, Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo appealed to the democratic public opinion of the FRG to strengthen its solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people and intervene with the FRG Government to put an end to the aid it has been giving the South African racist regime. It should be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo is participating in the campaign organized by the International Commission of Investigation against the crimes of apartheid in southern Africa and that he was recently in Brussels where he reported on the plan of attack which Pretoria intends to carry out against the Port of Mocimedeas. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 1] 8568

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade--Creation of joint enterprises and establishment of other paths of cooperation at long range are practical means to strengthen trade relations between Angola and Yugoslavia. This conclusion was reached last Wednesday in this city by the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce and Yugoslav representatives who operate in Angola. During a meeting here, the two parties noted that there are good possibilities for economic cooperation between Angola and Yugoslavia in prospecting and exploiting natural resources and in agriculture. They described as positive the pilot programs conducted in Angola by BEOGRAN and BRODOKOMERC and by the Zemun Corn Institute. Trade between the two countries has increased in recent years to about \$50 million (\$1.00 is equivalent to 30 kwanzas), an increase of about \$34 million. [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 3] 6362



COMMERCIAL, CULTURAL AGREEMENT DISCUSSED WITH CANADA

AB301754 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 3-day Cameroon-Canada Joint Commission meeting ended in Yaounde today with the signing of a joint communique touching several issues.

The joint session of the Canada-Cameroon mixed commission, which has been holding under the chairmanship of Mr Bello Bouba Maigari, the minister of economy and planning; and the Hon Serge Joyal, Canadian minister of state for foreign affairs [title as heard], ends this morning at the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his stay in Cameroon, the Canadian minister also visited a number of projects being undertaken by Canadian firms including a training center for mechanics and operators which also includes the supply of road maintenance equipment, as well as locomotives made in Canada.

The chairman of the two delegations had discussions on general bilateral relations between Canada and Cameroon, and reviewed the results of cooperation on commercial and cultural exchanges since the intergovernmental meeting of January 1979. The chairmen also noted with satisfaction the increase in cooperation between the two countries which is taking place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. Reference was made to their common willingness to identify to each country's benefit the objectives of development cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres in the context of the Cameroonian fifth 5-year plan and the interest and priorities of Canada so that further substantial progress in areas of common interest can be realized.

The Canadian side presented a review of the program of the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA], the mechanisms and institutions to execute various projects, and programs and (?adminuation) of CIDA activities in sectors which correspond to the needs and planning of the Cameroonian Government.

For its part, the Cameroonian side presented the major directions and strategy of the Cameroonian fifth 5-year plan, and identified sectors and projects for which they wish to receive Canadian assistance.



Following these discussions, the two delegations agreed on the sectors of the intervention and the priority projects which will be subject to further study and planning so that these development cooperation programs can be brought to fruition.

In the discussion dealing with commercial exchanges, after having reviewed the results to the present, the two sides presented a review of their key interests and ways to facilitate these exchanges. In this regard, the delegations outlined the draft of a double-taxation agreement, a line of credits and the export development cooperation and the institutional field work of these exchanges.

The two sides underlined the importance they attach to the broadening of cultural cooperation and the exchange of these ideas, and both delegations also reviewed their cultural activities in recent years and discussed respective views on future prospects for cultural cooperation.

On completion of his visit to Cameroon, the Hon Serge Joyal took the opportunity to thank the minister of economy and planning, Mr Bello Bouba Maigari, as well as the government of the United Republic of Cameroon for the very warm hospitality which he and the members of his delegation received, and emphasized that the success of this first session of the mixed commission underlined the deep friendship and spirit of cooperation which mark relations between Canada and Cameroon.

CSO: 4700/1167



RESULTS OF PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SOUTHWEST OF COUNTRY

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Georges Olouo]

[Text] The president of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] returned Thursday from an extended tour of the southwestern regions of the country. The results of this working visit are impressive. Nearly 5,000 kilometers were covered over a period of 20 days. Every day, the "man of the masses" spoke to the people and presided over a working meeting with officials from the areas visited. During the heaviest point in the schedule, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso spoke three times on the same day.

The president held 27 meetings, presided over 16 work sessions and made 27 stops of roughly 24 hours to the chief towns of districts and administrative control posts (PCA).

At each place visited or even en route from one stop to another, the head of the revolution paid numerous visits (some 60), going from medical centers to farms, visiting quarries, as was the case in Bouenza.

At the work meetings over which he presided and during visits to project sites, the president of the Central Committee of the PCT used the same language: that of the productive work that "will help us out of our current situation."

In Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari, the conditions for overall development exist. The observation of the Congolese president was reassuring:

The party and its mass organizations are present and well organized in each place.

The rural masses can be mobilized behind the directives and slogans of the political leadership.

Potential is real and multifaceted. The land is fertile. The amount of electricity produced by the Moukoulou dam and the presence of two railroads in these regions constitute positive factors, assets for development. The president's satisfaction from his interregional visit assuredly stems from the potential of the southwestern regions of the country.



With respect to the rural masses, satisfaction was equally great.

In fact, since 5 February 1979, the people had been waiting to meet the president, the promoter of a movement that brought back democracy, peace of mind and tranquility to the people.

It was as a result of the 5 February Movement that the first 5-year development plan was worked out for the country, thereby opening the way to a planned economy. The rural masses hailed and applauded Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso in person, faithful heir to the immortal Marien Ngouabi. (ACI)

11,464

CSO: 4719/846



JOINT CONGOLESE-VIETNAMESE, CONGOLESE-KAMPUCHEAN COMMUNIQUE

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 9 Apr 82 pp 4-6

[Text] Following a trip that took him to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 23 to 25 March 1982 and the People's Republic of Kampuchea from 1 to 3 April 1982, Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] in charge of foreign relations, signed two framework cooperation agreements.

The two agreements -- one between the PCT and the Communist Party of Vietnam and the other between the PCT and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea -- thus seal the bonds of friendship existing between the revolutionary people of the Congo and the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

These two official visits of friendship made by Comrade Pierre Nze resulted in two joint communiques.

In the first joint communique, the Congo and Vietnam reported on the situation prevailing in their respective countries and proceeded to exchange views on how to strengthen relations between the two countries and on international problems. They expressed total agreement on the problems taken up.

Vietnam warmly hails the great success registered since the Third Special Congress of the PCT in the construction of the nation, in safeguarding national security and in the thwarting of imperialist attempts at subversion, thereby making an active contribution to the struggle of the nations of Africa for peace, national independence and social progress.

Vietnam expressed its firm conviction that the Congolese people, under the leadership of the PCT, led by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will win new and even greater successes in the execution of the 5-year plan for 1982-1986, aimed at ensuring the progress and prosperity of the Congo and steadily increasing its prestige in Africa and the world.

For its part, the Congo warmly hails the great victories and prodigious feats which the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, has achieved in their national liberation struggle, reunification of the country, the building of socialism and defense of the homeland.



The Congo is firmly convinced that in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will obtain new victories in its glorious revolutionary cause, consisting of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese nation and foiling all attempts at aggression by imperialism and international reactionaries.

Both sides notes with satisfaction that over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people, relying on their indomitable tradition of struggle and their spirit of hard work and creativeness, have obtained major successes in all fields. No reactionary force can oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Both sides condemn the maneuvers and activities of imperialism and demand the expulsion from the so-called Democratic Kampuchea of the United Nations and restoration of the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be represented in that international organization.

Both sides warmly greet the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Both sides are in agreement that the problem of peace and security in Southeast Asia must be settled by the countries in the region through negotiations on the principles of equality, the nonimposition of views and noninterference in internal affairs.

In this spirit, the Congolese people hail and greatly appreciate the persevering and dynamic foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, aimed at working so that Southeast Asia will become a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

Both sides reaffirm their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence and demand the withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

Both sides support the struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC.

Both sides warmly hail the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) as the 51st nation in the OAU.

With respect to Chad, both sides condemn the maneuvers of the imperialists aimed at sabotaging the unity and independence of Chad.

Considering the situation in the Middle East, both sides renew their firm condemnation of the Camp David Accords and once again assure the PLO of their support.

In Kampuchea, Comrade Pierre Nze held talks with high party and government officials, including: Comrade Sam Rin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Sy, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the foreign relations committee and minister of foreign affairs.



Comrades Pierre Nze and Hun Sen reported on the results of building and defending their respective countries, according to the joint communique published simultaneously in Brazzaville and Phnom Penh.

They expressed their convictions on the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers turned their attention to all international problems of common interest and noted the complexity of the current international situation, the joint communique says, which continues as follows:

"Comrade Pierre Nze reiterated his recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate, legal representative of the Kampuchean people and reaffirmed his total support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its fight to regain its right to legal representation in the United Nations, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and other international organizations and bodies....

"The Congo," the communique continues, "firmly supports peace moves of the three Indochinese countries and vigorously condemns all maneuvers orchestrated by imperialism and international reactionaries."

Comrade Hun Sen is deeply convinced that the resolutions of the Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party constitute a mobilizing force encouraging the Congolese people to move toward new and greater victories for its just revolutionary cause.

Comrade Hun Sen greatly appreciates the foreign policy of the People's Republic of the Congo, based on the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, the other reactionary forces and on the support of that country for national liberation movements.

Finally, turning to other international questions, the joint Congolese-Kampuchean communique stipulates that both sides expressed their profound concern over the situation in the southernmost part of the African Continent because of the danger to peace and regional security stemming from the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime, its constant aggression against Front-Line countries and particularly against the People's Republic of Angola and the continuation of the criminal policy of apartheid.

Within this context, both statesmen reaffirm their unswerving support for the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to the OAU, the struggle of the people of El Salvador and that of other peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Palestine. (ACI)

11,464

CSO: 4719/846



FIRST SESSION OF MILITARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OPENS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "First 1982 Session of Military Development Committee Opens: the Army Also Means Development"]

[Text] Since yesterday morning [8 March] public attention has been turned toward Tsimbazaza where the work of the first ordinary session of 1982 of the Military Development Committee [CMD] will be going on until 19 March. This is because the whole country, in its march forward toward socialism, always needs to be "prodded," if only to turn the well-known slogan into reality, "the revolution does not go into reverse." This is also because the country, as it is said, is going through an important economic crisis, like all the countries of the world. The National People's Army in Madagascar has chosen among other things, to carry out development operations--and not on a small scale! It is logical and natural that, in the present state of affairs, a great deal will be expected from the CMD to contribute to this forward march of the revolution.

And moreover, as Col Edouard Rabeony, president of the CMD, emphasized so correctly yesterday [8 March], President Didier Ratsiraka in person has put his confidence in the Military Office for Agricultural Production [OMIPRA] and the CMD "to bring the country out of the crisis."

However, let us return to the "picture" of this meeting. Yesterday [8 March] Tsimbazaza Palace held everything in the Army that counts at the present time, at least in terms of the great majority of senior officers and other officers, led by Colonel Rakotoharison, chief of the General Staff, and Colonel Jean-Philippe, commanding the Zandarimariam-Pirenena area. The Supreme Council of the Revolution was fully represented, led by its eldest officer, CSR member Monja Jaona. The cabinet was also there, led by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, who, for the occasion, wore his uniform as a colonel in the ZP [People's Constabulary]. Also attending was L X M Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National People's Assembly.

Exemplary Conduct

In his capacity as representative of President Didier Ratsiraka, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, responding to the customary speech by Colonel Rabeony,



transmitted to the CMD the gratitude of President Didier Ratsiraka to the People's Armed Forces and to the National Police for "the exemplary conduct which they displayed on the occasion of the recent floods and tropical storms. Not only for their speed in helping and aiding the victims of these events but also for the way in which they carried out operations aimed at feeding villages affected by the disasters." After this "special mention of the Army" all the people also received best wishes from the chief of state through the prime minister, for the spirit of national solidarity which they showed during this difficult experience.

#### Revelations

This speech by the prime minister included revelations on new measures being taken. One of them--and not the least important--takes note of a certain number of important points in terms of new measures in the food sector: a census by Fokontany and Fivondronana [administrative units] to determine the exact needs of each for essential commodities. As P.M. [a newspaper] stated yesterday [8 March], a "monograph" will be prepared on each Fokontany and Fivondronana. More attention will be paid to the delivery slips than in the past. Regarding the Mobile Brigade for Economic Intervention, the prime minister announced yesterday the end of the training of young apprentices ["S N"] who have been called on to "lend a hand" to the leaders. It is no less the case that above all it is the decentralized administrative elements which are responsible in the first place for price controls, etc. Elsewhere, to improve the circulation of capital throughout the country, a system of "Treasury Bonds" has been established in order to stimulate agricultural production. The military railway regiment is on hand to ensure the transportation of items of basic necessity throughout Madagascar.

Beside that, people are already talking about the forthcoming establishment on the "Light Engineering Brigade."

So much for the decisions taken recently in order to improve the present situation. However, the prime minister also took note yesterday morning of what has been achieved recently to improve the situation within the framework of the decentralized administrative units: 142 elected members are in prison for reasons which can only be surmised and which could be the subject of lengthy comments; 14 elected members have been dismissed from office, 20 have been suspended, and 128 are languishing in prison, waiting for a verdict from the courts. In spite of this, the chief of government warned public opinion: "The dismissal of elected representatives is in accordance with the law, but legality must be respected."

#### Ze-REN and ZEMA

He then gave a brief sketch of achievements recorded, particularly those concerning activities in which the CMD is directly or indirectly associated, of course, through the programs developed under it: the Ze-REN fertilizer factory in Toamasina and the ZEMA [expansion unknown] plant in Amboasary are well under construction "for the success of agricultural production." He recalled that production is not presently meeting consumption needs, a reason



for which it is necessary to "produce, again to produce, and to continue to produce." The precept of "Boky Mena" on this subject is well known: "The great powers of the year 2000 will be the countries which will be capable of feeding their people first and exporting food to other countries in addition."

Still in the framework of the achievements of OMIPRA and the CMD together, the noticeable decline recorded at present in the number of cattle thefts will be even more noticeable with the expansion of "Mobile Quarters." Establishment of a system of "passports" for cattle movement was mentioned by Col Edouard Rabeony. Also mentioned were production per hectare, the use of proper seeds, as well as other advanced technical studies concerning, for example, certain areas in Bekily and Antanetibe.

The latest official figures on the recent tropical storms were released: 67 persons dead, 25 missing, more than 70,000 persons driven from their homes, nearly \$250 million in damages, including harvests, lost property, etc.

The need for rapid economic reconstruction mentioned by the prime minister after these natural disasters was also the main point in the speech by Col Edouard Rabeony. This is a form of activity in which the Army quite naturally should make its contribution ("coming from the people, the soldier should work for the people"). The president of the CMD drew the attention of his listeners to the importance of the task remaining to be accomplished, especially after these natural disasters. He said, "Every person born in this country is responsible for the present economic reconstruction program." He spoke of the role of the OMIPRA, for the "technical support" of the farmers. He spoke of the role of the CMD in the repression of criminals [dahalo] and thieves in the countryside [ecumeurs de brousse].

5170  
CSO: 4719/781



UZBEK DELEGATION MEMBERS MEET WITH FRELIMO OFFICIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning in Maputo, there was a party meeting between Mozambican and Soviet delegations, led, respectively, by Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, and Yerezhek Aytmuratov, Central Committee secretary for agriculture of the Uzbek Communist Party. The Soviet leader was received yesterday afternoon by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

Speaking at yesterday morning's meeting, Sergio Vieira gave a general picture of the Mozambican revolutionary process, with particular reference to the efforts undertaken by the FRELIMO Party, the government and the people to build socialism in our country.

The party and government leader explained the political situation in this part of our continent to the Soviet delegation, referring specifically to the maneuvers by the racist Pretoria regime to destabilize our nation's economy.

The agriculture minister stressed the great efforts by our workers to improve production and productivity in order to insure achievement of the goals outlined by the party and state.

Vieira also hailed the growing cooperation in various areas between the parties, governments and peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the USSR.

In turn, Aytmuratov, who is also leader of the delegation from the "Chodlik" cultural group, of the Uzbek SSR, expressed thanks for the friendly warmth shown his delegation during its stay in Mozambique.

The Uzbek delegation, which will return home tomorrow, came to Mozambique within the framework of the Friendship and Solidarity Week celebrating the fifth anniversary of the RPM-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.



Referring to his trip to Nampula, Aytmuratov said his delegation could attest to the efforts undertaken in agriculture for the growth of the Mozambican economy.

Regarding our country's cotton cultivation, one of the areas which enjoys Uzbek support, Aytmuratov said his country would expand its support in improving techniques for cultivating and harvesting cotton in Mozambique.

The Soviet delegation also included Oidin Abbassova, deputy minister of intermediate education of the Uzbek SSR, who also met yesterday with Fernando Ganhao, dean of the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University], and with Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women].

Also attending yesterday's meeting, held in the headquarters of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee in Maputo, were Luis Bernardo Honwana and Joao Ferreira, secretaries of state for culture and for cotton, respectively, and Abner Sansao Motemba, secretary general of AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples].

6362

CSO: 4742/215



DIFFICULTIES AFFECT DANISH-ASSISTED VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] A new complete electrical shop will soon be set up at the Gungunhana Industrial School in Lichinga, capital of Niassa Province. The new equipment is a donation from Denmark as part of its relations of cooperation with our country.

In terms of equipment for industrial education in Lichinga, this is the second acquisition, the first having been the auto machine shop, which was also donated by Denmark.

But the school is still being faced with the problem related to the operation of equipment from abroad, since local teachers have not yet adjusted to the way the equipment works.

Last year, for example, many students in industrial education graduated with no technical mastery of the subject matter because their teachers were ill prepared. And to make things worse, there were no facilities where the students could engage in practical work--for example, in enterprises in the metal engineering field.

Those facts were learned by reporters from the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE who recently visited Niassa Province, where they interviewed the director of the Gungunhana Industrial School.

Discussing the achievement level of the students, that official said that the student achievement rate last year was only 70 percent and that it is expected to rise to 85 percent this year.

According to the director, the drop in the achievement rate is due, first, to the problems related to famine, which at times has devastated the province, and, second, to the lack of instructors. On that latter point, it should be mentioned that the current school year started with only 31 instructors, with vacancies to be filled in the subjects of mathematics, physics, and drafting (general subjects) and in accounting, typing, economic planning, and locksmithing (technical subjects).



## MOZAMBIQUE

### DETAILS PROVIDED ON USSR TRAINING ASSISTANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 pp 2, 11

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Excerpts] "Fraternal relations between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU are growing stronger every year. Those ties, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are growing progressively stronger and multilateral." So said P. Shmelkov, the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires, during the press conference he held in our country's capital with the Mozambican media and a few representatives of the foreign press. The meeting was part of the commemorations marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between our country and the world's first socialist state.

One important topic discussed by the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires during the press conference was the training of national cadres, an area in which the USSR has been providing substantial support.

On that subject, he said that "the Nampula Industrial Pedagogical Institute and five other technical-vocational schools located in various parts of the country, with a capacity for between 400 and 500 students, bear witness to Soviet cooperation. That cooperation is not limited solely to building or equipping those establishments; it also involves the sending of instructors to teach in them. As one outstanding result, over 6,000 Mozambican technicians have already been trained in various fields under this program."

To train high-level national cadres, over 50 instructors from the Soviet Union are making their contribution at the Eduardo Mondlane University, where they have provided support in preparing monographs and manuals and are directing scientific research work. Those instructors are teaching over 130 subjects, and most of them work in the School of Education.

Also on the subject of training for Mozambican cadres, P. Shmelkov emphasized that "last year, 84 Mozambican citizens received diplomas earned in Soviet schools, since the treaty provides for sending groups to be trained in our country. In addition, 150 Mozambicans have received scholarships to study in the Soviet Union beginning this year."

11798

CSO: 4742/279



SOVIET GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION IN NIASA, TETE PROVINCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpts] Based on studies of the potentialities of the coal deposit located in the 100-square-kilometer Maniamba coal basin, the Soviet geologists who have been working alongside Mozambican workers in that northwestern part of Niassa Province since 1979 have concluded that the possible reserves of that ore can be estimated at about 200 million tons.

According to the Soviet geologists interviewed by reporters from the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE who recently visited Niassa Province, the quality of Maniamba coal is somewhat low in comparison with the coal mined in Tete because its content includes a wide range of ash.

That type of coal has very specific applications, however, since it can be used as fuel in electric power plants and utilized in brick production, the calcination of lime, gasification and burning in furnaces, various kinds of construction, and cement production.

It is already generally known, however, that the possibilities for extracting coal in Niassa are quite promising.

Brigade

The team of Soviet geologists that explored the Maniamba coal deposit is part of a delegation from the BIC (Complex Exploration Brigade) that is in our country under a contract signed with the Department of Mines and Geology on 24 March 1978.

Some of the geologists from that brigade recently went to Tete Province, where they will continue the work of exploring and prospecting the Moatize coal deposit.

Nepheline Syenites

Prospecting for nepheline syenites, which are a raw material used in the production of aluminum, will begin this coming April or May in the region where Mount



Chissindo is located in Metangula. Geologists from the BIC who are now working in Niassa will once again be in charge of that difficult and complex task.

The preliminary exploration work was started in 1979, when the first group of Soviets arrived in Niassa from Zambezia after completing prospecting work in connection with bauxite and nepheline syenites in Milange.

The first sample of nepheline syenite, weighing 100 kilograms, was sent to the Aluminum and Magnesium Institute in the USSR in 1980. There it was classified as being a third-category raw material for the production of aluminum and approved for use without beneficiation.

As we said at the start, prospecting for that ore is scheduled to begin this coming April or May with the startup of field activities, and its completion is scheduled for December 1983. The deadline was initially set at December 1981, but at the request of the Mozambican Government, a new 2-year contract was signed.

It is as part of that project that five geologists, a geophysicist, a mechanic, a mineralogist, and a cartographer, as well as a translator--all of Soviet nationality--are currently in Niassa. In addition to exploring and prospecting for nepheline syenites, this group of specialists will conduct determination studies on rocks analogous to rare metals over an area of 700 square kilometers.

In both cases, the projects are being carried out with technical and material support from the Soviet Union through a line of credit granted to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

#### Leader of Geologists Interviewed

In statements made to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the head of the BIC team began by saying: "I want to say, first of all, that I am quite satisfied and happy with the working and living conditions provided for the team of Soviet technicians here in Niassa. I can say that it must [copy missing] a positively outstanding exception."

Mikhail (Miguel) Somokhalov is a geological engineer with 23 years of professional experience. Before coming to Mozambique, he was in Guinea, where he was also engaged in work in his professional field.

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CSO: 4742/279



SOFALA RESIDENT REGISTRATION MEETS WITH POPULAR APPROVAL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 pp 2, 11

[Text] A registration of each inhabitant's residence, organized by the appropriate structures of the Ministry of Interior, has been underway in Sofala Province for several months. It is aimed at maintaining order, security, and tranquillity and is being carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior's Department of Civil Identification (DIC).

That police organization's basic task is to register and identify all national and foreign citizens residing in the People's Republic of Mozambique. It was established at the end of 1980 and operates in close liaison with the party, state, and mass organizations.

The process of registration, which at the moment is centered on the city of Beira in particular, was the subject of an interview by the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE with the head of the provincial department, Boaventura Bule, who mentioned right at the start that the work in question is actually in an experimental phase.

So much so, in fact, that the department itself has been set up only in Zambezia, Tete, Sofala, and Inhambane Provinces. Its extension to the other provinces is a long-term prospect.

Combat Antisocial Behavior

In statements to our newspaper, Boaventura Bule emphasized that the guiding spirit permeating its work is that of giving greater impetus to the practical mechanisms for combating and preventing lawless and criminal activity and other antisocial behavior that still exists, sometimes to an intense degree, in our urban centers.

The census consists of having each citizen appear at the police station nearest his place of residence with a document identifying him. He can also register with the political structures in his neighborhood, which have already been given instructions on how to proceed. In some cases, specialized teams visit firms and public organizations to carry out the work.



Boaventura Bule pointed out that in the city of Beira, in addition to being accepted generally, the population census has been receiving total support from ordinary citizens, who are appearing at the above-mentioned centers every day as a result of intensive mobilization and enlightenment work by the neighborhood structures in close liaison with the defense and security organizations.

At first, the small number of registrars hindered the correct progress of the work to some degree. But the situation is considered to be completely straightened out at present, despite other problems which Boaventura Bule went on to discuss.

In the city of Beira, it happens that citizens are duplicating their registration, and in some cases, registrars are even obscuring the strict instructions issued for carrying out this important task.

The head of the Provincial Department of Civil Identification then discussed a whole series of questions raised as to the benefits resulting from this type of population census and explained in detail a few of the procedures that the inhabitants must follow to carry out the instructions given them during registration by the registering authorities.

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CSO: 4742/279



LUCHERINGO DAM WILL SUPPLY POWER TO LICHINGA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] Next year the city of Lichinga, capital of Niassa Province, will begin receiving power generated by the Lucheringo hydroelectric dam, now under construction about 9 kilometers from that provincial capital. The undertaking, which is a model for the country, will result in a monthly savings of about 900 contos in foreign exchange. That is the amount now being spent by the Mozambique Electric Company to purchase gas oil, the fuel used to run the generator sets that currently supply the city with power.

The Lucheringo Dam project is being carried out as part of a work schedule that began last December under a contract between Mozambique and Norway.

Its first phase comprises construction of a dike, the opening of a 2,500-meter-long pressure pipeline, and construction of a 20-meter-high surge tank. This will be followed by the construction and setting up of a 33,000-volt power plant.

The small power plant will have a 710-kW turbine that will discharge 1,500 liters of water per second. It is scheduled to operate for 8 months of the year (covering the dry season). During the remaining months of the year, it will store up water while operating in parallel with the Lichinga thermal power plant, which for its part will insure a normal supply of electricity for the city.

Construction of all the project's structures is scheduled for completion in December of this year, but it will depend on supplies of construction materials, especially cement and rough lumber, which at the moment are in very short supply for the project. It is enough to note that 600 sacks of cement are consumed at the worksite daily, with 35,000 sacks still needed.

A shipment of 10,000 sacks of that construction material is expected to arrive in Lichinga very shortly, and a separate order is coming from Norway under the basic bilateral contract. Technicians and various items of equipment needed for setting up the hydroelectric power plant and the surge tank will also arrive in Mozambique shortly.



### Lucheringo River Falls To Supply Hydroelectric Power

There had long been reports of the problem of power supplies for the city of Lichinga, Niassa's capital.

Until now, the lack of sufficient electric power for all their needs has been keenly felt by the inhabitants, not to mention the government offices, which are subject to daily power outages precisely because of the well-known principle of rationing, since the present power supply is provided by generator sets.

11798

CSO: 4742/279



IMPORTANCE OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES IN STRATEGIC AREAS STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Celio Mouco]

[Text] The economic feasibility studies and projects for increased harvests, being conducted in the Massingir Dam area in Gaza Province, have reached an advanced stage, according to Joao Reis, of the Office of Studies and Projects in the Secretariat of State for the Limpopo and Incomati Region.

Two studies are currently in progress in the area, one by the English firm MacDonald and Partners and the other by the Portuguese firm COBA. These new areas under study represent a significant percentage of the goals of SERLI [State Secretariat for the Program of Accelerated Development of the Limpopo-Incomati Region], in terms of the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan].

Referring to the study by the English firm, Reis said it is going forward normally; a preliminary report has been produced and discussed by the consultants MacDonald and Partners, and Kuwaiti Fund, which is financing the project, and the Secretariat of State for the Limpopo and Incomati Region.

The discussions, which took place this February, analyzed the first results according to the standards established by SERLI. It was agreed that the feasibility study should be delivered by the end of the year.

"In this same zone, the development of which is related to the Massingir Dam, we have another study in progress, which is being handled by the other firm, COBA, in another area, but involving Massingir," Reis added.

The work in progress is extremely important, primarily in terms of the need to ascertain the zone's potential and to plan for its development. This is only possible through feasibility studies on which to base executive projects such as construction of production units, in this case, agroindustrial complexes.



Reis added: "These studies are needed to learn everything about the land, to analyze the land to determine what crops should be planted and how the irrigation systems should be constructed.

"With these feasibility studies, we will obtain a base of information on which to establish the goals and the means to use. The studies will provide the information on which to base a determination of our economic capacity and the choice of partners to obtain financing.

"Since the country is unable to fund these projects itself, it must seek financing abroad, and no foreign country finances a project without a good study behind it," Reis said.

The member of the SERLI Office of Studies and Projects stressed that the study is required to design the basic project, which will furnish the data for the firm that will carry out the physical construction of the agro-industrial complex.

Regarding the importance of the work in the Massingir zone, in addition to use of the great potential offered by the Massingir Dam, on the Elefantes River, the special political characteristics of the region must be considered.

This is a zone which borders on South Africa, where there is a confrontation of two development models: socialism in Mozambique and capitalism in South Africa.

"It is also a zone which provides abundant manpower for South Africa. It is a strategic zone, calling for the creation of better living conditions for our people and new jobs to stabilize the population and gradually reduce the migratory flow," stressed SERLI's Joao Reis.

In the specific case of the Massingir zone, the study also takes in the already existing crops, livestock farming traditions, a general view of the area's population and the potential labor force it can guarantee.

6362

CSO: 4742/275



QUESTIONS RAISED BY LOSS OF FISHING BOATS

Answers Needed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentary by Mario Ferro: "An Answer"]

[Text] The Indian Ocean has just witnessed (would that it had not) one of the saddest and most dramatic tragedies in the history of the young Mozambican navy, bringing pain and sorrow to dozens of families.

Justine, a tropical storm, blew up ruthlessly, with its raging winds and torrential rains, churning up the sea. Did Justine appear suddenly, like a stranger who boldly breaks into our house before we can make even the smallest gesture of defense?

No. I have before me a map showing the path of the tropical storm Justine, provided by our Meteorological Services.

I have before me the statements of survivors of the fishing vessel "Save," destroyed in the violent storm which took the lives of eight of their comrades.

The "Save" is not the only loss to be accounted for. Another fishing boat was sunk and three others are still listed as missing. The important data: 8 dead sailors; 66 aboard the missing ships, drifting who knows where; and 34 rescued after a stoic struggle against death, thanks to the aid of the coastal population and the sailors on an Indonesian ship.

Was it lack of prudence by men accustomed to the harsh sea life, sailing out of Quelimane to meet a life-threatening cyclone? Was it carelessness that led these brave men to remain on the high seas until their boats began to be tossed violently by the churning waves and the gale winds that reached 27 knots? Was it their negligence, or that of the individual who ordered them out to sea? Did they know about the approaching storm? Did they hear the weather bulletins for maritime navigation up to 60 miles off the coast of Mozambique, bulletins broadcast daily by Radio Mozambique, or were the onboard radios turned off or out of order?



These questions come immediately to my mind; many, many Mozambicans are surely asking the same questions. Other questions could certainly be asked--it's just that my knowledge in such matters is limited.

These questions demand answers; it must be established where the blame lies.

To say that Justine was responsible is nonsense, because men who go to sea do not play around--they do not flirt with death. An answer is important to the Mozambicans, who are always anxious to know the truth about what happened and is happening in the Indian Ocean.

#### Communique Issued

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday evening the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique issued the following communique regarding the tragedy caused by the tropical depression "Justine":

Between 21 and 23 March 1982, the coastal areas of Nampula and Zambezia provinces were violently hit by the tropical depression Justine, with gale winds attacking the Primieras islands.

Causing poor visibility and towering waves, Justine attacked those islands where ships have traditionally sought shelter in storms, causing damage, capsizing some ships and causing the disappearance of others.

The trawlers "Tambiza" and "Save," both Mozambican, the merchant ship "Tong Hoeh," and Indonesian ship which was navigating the Mozambican channel, and the trawler "Monchegorsk" a licensed Soviet fishing ship, all ran aground.

The licensed Soviet fishing trawler MTK-103 was set adrift.

The trawlers "Lalane," "Salia" and "Monapo," Mozambican ships belonging to EMOPESCA [Mozambican State Fishing Enterprise] of Beira, have disappeared.

Initiating a search and rescue operation, the Council of Ministers determined to use all means and make every effort within the capacity of our country, as well as to ask for international cooperation.

The Mozambican Air Force, the TTA and TAM [Transport Company and Mozambican Air Operations Company], fishing enterprises and the Navy threw planes and fishing boats into the search and rescue operation, joined by a French plane especially equipped for this type of operation.

The search went on until 6 April 1982, covering an area bounded by the coast of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and by parallels 16.00 south and 22.00 south, or about 490,000 square miles, an area larger than Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Zambezia provinces.



--The Mozambican fishing boat "Vumba" and the Soviet trawlers "Monchegorsk" and "MTK-103" were rescued and tugged to port.

--The entire crew of the trawler "Tambiza," 12 of the 20 men on the trawler "Save" and part of the crew of the "Tong Hoeh" were rescued.

The remaining crew members remained aboard the "Tong Hoeh" to man the ship, with the assistance of a seagoing tugboat.

Despite efforts with all the human and material means available, the tireless work and the determination with which the search and rescue operation was conducted, it was impossible to locate any remains of the following ships or their crews:

--The remaining eight crew members of the trawler "Save";

--The trawlers "Lalane," "Salia" and "Monapo," with a total of 68 crew members.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique laments the great loss of human lives. These were Mozambican workers who, under the harsh conditions of life at sea, conducted a determined struggle against underdevelopment on the production front.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique expresses deepest sympathy to the relatives of the missing workers and guarantees assistance to the victims' families.

The Council of Ministers expresses:

--The greatest appreciation for the efforts by all international and national bodies;

--Recognition of all those who took part in the search and rescue operation.

The Council of Ministers determines to improve measures for prevention of accidents at sea and for search and rescue operations in case of accidents or disasters.

The Council of Ministers urges all workers in the fishing sector to transform this pain experienced by all our people into new efforts, into redoubled determination to meet production goals and to improve the living conditions of the Mozambican people, honoring the patriotic work and sacrifice of their colleagues, now tragically missing.

6362

CSO: 4742/275



## BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE SPORTS ASSISTANCE--The contacts established between the Mozambican Soccer Federation [FMF] and its Portuguese counterpart during the visit to that European country by Manuel Jorge, the FMF's chairman, were very beneficial. The top Portuguese soccer organization is prepared to support the FMF in all of the latter's activities and has already announced its participation in the training of Mozambican soccer coaches in training courses to be held in Portugal. In statements to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Manuel Jorge said: "The Portuguese Soccer Federation is paying all the expenses in Portugal for a number of Mozambican coaches to be named by the FMF so that they can attend a 30-day coaching course in July." And he added: "There were also a number of talks concerning a possible visit to Mozambique by Portugal's national soccer team sometime in 1983. But whether that will actually happen depends on several factors that will be announced at the proper time." Referees were another subject discussed by Manuel Jorge during his trip to Portugal. The FMF chairman will contact the National Referee Commission to arrange for a visit to Mozambique by Raul Nazare, the Portuguese international referee, who will teach some courses here. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 16] 11798

EXPORTS TO GDR--Radio Mozambique announced yesterday that Mozambique's exports to the GDR this year will consist of cashew nuts, tea, citrus fruit, and copra valued at \$8 million. Those exports are covered by the contract just signed at the recent Leipzig Fair by delegations from the ministries of foreign trade of the two countries. Radio Mozambique also announced that as far as Mozambique's imports are concerned, they are still being negotiated with the GDR and other countries contacted during the fair. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 12] 11798

BULGARIAN DONATION--In support of the preparations for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, the People's Republic of Bulgaria made a donation to our country of \$4.8 million (about 178 million meticals) in canned goods, medicines, health products and other articles. At the end of the proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Mozambican-Bulgarian Joint Commission, an accord was signed regarding the discussions and another accord on trade between the two countries during 1982. The first of the accords was signed by Marcelino dos Santos and Ognyan Doynov. The Bulgarian leader spoke of the growing cooperation between Mozambique and Bulgaria, noting that his delegation could attest to the economic growth taking place in our country. He stressed that this growth is the result of proper economic planning. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 1] 6362



PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN RAPPED—The names chosen for certain establishments, in certain lines of business, are sometimes the height of nonsense. We do not think such designations are meant to offend anyone; otherwise we would be in a bad way. This is in reference to the name of a shoemaker's shop located on a street parallel to Avenida Amilcar Cabral, between Avenida Afonso de Albuquerque and Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, in Maputo. The store is the "Poor Man Cobbler," and the owner's name is Nhankale. We asked Mr Nhankale about the choice of the name, and he answered us in a somewhat didactic manner: "Pity the man because he does not have material to work with." This situation points up two factors: first, the choice of a name without the faintest notion of its foolishness and certainly without an understanding of grammatical structures; second, a small shoe store, with little work and no guarantee at all of survival, set up in a garage, which undoubtedly could do better working in a collective scheme, as part of a cooperative, for instance. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 2 Commentary by A.a.] 6362

CSO: 4742/275



IRAQI DELEGATION VISITS WITH MEMBERS OF RURAL BODIES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Iraq Exploring the Rural Nigerien World"]

[Excerpt] A three-member Iraqi delegation from the General Federation of Farmers' Mutual Aid associations, led by Husayn al-Sayid 'Ali al-Burqif, visited our country from 5 to 9 March 1982.

At the end of this stay, the members of the Iraqi delegation and the interim director of the UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union], Dan Tata Amadou, met yesterday morning at UNCC headquarters to exchange documents.

The spokesman for the Iraqi delegation took advantage of this opportunity to indicate to both sides the circumstances of the Iraqi delegates' stay in Niger.

Actually, throughout its stay in our country, this delegation concerned itself with problems in organizing the rural population. Thus, Husayn al-Sayid 'Ali al-Burqif, 'Abd-'Awn al-Danash, and Bassam Salih first met in Saga for a work session with the members of the Farm Cooperative as well as with the officials responsible for farmer self-management.

During this meeting, the organizational and operational system of cooperatives in Niger was explained to the Iraqi delegation. Also described were the Development Company structures which are being set up.

For their part, the Iraqi delegation explained the condition of their country's farmer organizations. The delegation asked a number of questions, requesting that the answers be given at another meeting because of the visit planned for the same afternoon.

At the end of this meeting, all participants went to the site of the Saga development, where the Iraqi delegation heard explanations of the method of farming the area, the cooperative's role, and the difficulties which the farmers are encountering.

The Iraqi delegates then talked with the UNCC director before meeting the general secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development and the director of political and social affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.



These two visits were made on the morning of Monday 8 March 1982. The general secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development explained to the delegation the details of Niger's rural development policy, and emphasized the paramount role that the cooperatives are being called upon to play in the future Development Company.

For his part, the director of political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation reviewed the many occasions on which Niger, through its most authoritative representatives, has shown its desire to cooperate with Iraq in all fields. Particularly as far as cooperation between our two countries' organizations of farmers is concerned, Abdourahamane Hama expressed satisfaction with the successful initiative taken by the General Federation of Farmers' Mutual Aid Associations in Iraq to send a delegation to Niger to meet their counterparts in our country. He was delighted with the contacts this delegation has just established with the UNCC because of the important role played by this organization in setting up the cooperatives, which constitute one of the pillars of the Development Company.

Another meeting of the Iraq delegation was held with the UNCC management. This meeting took place on the afternoon of 8 March in the UNCC conference room.

After a brief introduction by the interim director of the UNCC on the goal of the Iraq visit, which is to contact our country's organizations of farmers with a view to assisting them, the head of the delegation gave a long account of the situation prevailing in his country because of the conflict against Iran. He concluded his account by announcing his federation's desire to aid the Nigerien farmer organizations and their guardian organization, the UNCC. He renewed the invitation addressed to UNCC personnel to visit Iraq at a date convenient to them.

In reply, the interim director of the UNCC insisted on thanking the Iraqi delegation and assured it of the UNCC's desire to cooperate with the General Federation of Farmers' Mutual Aid Associations in Iraq. He expressed the desire for a return to peace in Iraq. Finally, he gave the Iraqi delegation assurances that all arrangements will be made to submit plans to it and to give UNCC personnel the benefit of the Iraqi experience by making visits to Iraq.

The two parties hailed the role played by presidents Seyni Kountche and Saddam Hussein in the interests of their two peoples and of peace in the world, within the framework of the Organization of Nonaligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in order to reduce the disparity that exists between Third World countries and the rich nations.

9380

CSO: 4719/720



'NAN' SURVEYS REACTION TO NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

Revive Ailing Economy

AB231836 Lagos NAN in English 1620 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 23 Apr (NAN)--The new measures announced early in the week by President Shehu Shagari to revive the nation's ailing economy have been generally accepted as necessary steps to halt the collapse of the economy, according to an opinion poll conducted in Lagos yesterday by the news agency of Nigeria.

But many of the people who were convinced of the need for the stern economic measures were only cautiously optimistic about their successful implementation.

They maintain that success would depend on the will power of government leaders, the dedication of officials to implement and enforce the measures and the cooperation of leaders in industry as well as the generality of all Nigerians.

Some however see some of the measures as robbing them of the means of their livelihood.

The director general of the Nigerian stock exchange, Mr Hayford Alile said that the economic measures announced by President Shehu Shagari were a step in the right direction.

Speaking to the news agency of Nigeria (NAN), Mr Alile said that the measures were necessary to steer the country's economy in the right direction.

He said that over the years, the economy developed into a mono-economy that was solely dependent on crude oil adding that with the oil glut, it became apparent that some harsh measures were necessary to keep the economy bouyant.

Asked about the effects of the measures on the commodity market and the stock exchange, Mr Alile said that the market had foreseen the measures that could be taken: And that it had "managed to discount over the last two or three weeks."

He however said that the measures would only work if there was full implementation by the appropriate authorities.



The executive director of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce Mr Akanbi Oke told NAN that the measures would call for a new orientation from indigenous manufacturers and producers. Mr Akanbi said that though demand on local manufacturers would be high, the local industry would meet the challenge provided the government ensured continuous water and electricity supply to industries.

On the effects of the new measures on employment, Mr Akanbi said that the importing and distributive sectors would suffer a recession which might lead to retrenchment and unemployment in the short run.

He however said that in the long run, such labour would be absorbed into the manufacturing sector.

Banking executives in Lagos said that while depositors would benefit from the increased bank rate, borrowers would have to pay more interest charges.

They said that the profitability of banks would not be affected because their margins would remain as it were before the new measures were announced.

They however said that general liquidity in the economy, would be further limited, and that initially, business would be slow to pick up whilst it adjusted to the new measure.

They also said that the long-term prospects would favour the manufacturing sector and the economy in general, and the banking sector in particular, provided the new measures were consistently enforced.

The chairman and managing director of the Ojomo Industries, Chief John Ojomo, said that the federal government should have banned completely the importation of passenger cars and electronic equipment.

He asked: "We assemble Peugeot and Volkswagen cars here, why allow the importation of other cars into the country?"

He said that everyone in the country, including the president, should use cars assembled in Nigeria, adding, "afterall, it was like that during the military era."

Chief Ojomo accused the federal and state governments of insensitivity to the plight of Nigerian entrepreneurs."

He said that the importation of frozen chicken should have been banned a long time ago since "many farmers in the country slaughter thousands of chickens every day."

A motor dealer, Mr Sunny Asemota, of Sunny Motors, said that he was expecting a total ban on panel vans "to save the beetle from imminent death."

He praised the federal government for the measures taken, "although the measures are not too conclusive."



He said that his company would not import big cars as soon as he disposed of those in stock, adding, "it will be unreasonable to import them with the 500 percent duty."

Mr Emeka Nwofor, the deputy public relations manager of the Ibru organisation accused the federal and state governments of bad planning" by placing a ban on private jetties.

Meanwhile, wholesalers and distributors did brisk business as housewives rushed to stockpile food items, including tomato puree, milk, and other food-stuffs that would attract higher prices with increases in import duty.

Investigations conducted by NAN correspondents in various markets in Lagos including Iddo, Tejuoso, Balogun, Oke-arin and Oyingbo showed that the prices for stockfish had increased by 20 to 50 percent. A stockfish that formally sold for 2 naira now costs 3 naira a carton of peak milk that sold for between 14 and 15 naira now sells for 19 while five tins of tomato puree that cost 1 naira is now 1.25 naira.

Some of the retailers interviewed as to the reaction of customers said that the new prices had not significantly attached demand for the goods [sentence as received].

Retailers of imported clothing said the new measures would force them out of business. They argued that they ran a service industry in so far as they "catered for the particular taste of Nigerians who love to be in trendy well tailored dresses."

#### New Excise Duties Announced

AB211946 Lagos NAN in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 21 April (NAN)--New excise duties were today announced for locally produced cigarettes, electric fans, motor-cycles, bicycles, locks, cosmetics, perfumes, tissue paper and fabrics of all types.

Depending on their weight and cost per thousand, cigarettes not attract additional excise duties of between 15 percent and 45 percent.

The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, who gave this information today at a news conference in Lagos, said that cosmetics and perfumes would not attract a 10 percent additional excise duty and that the new tariff for towels and fabrics of all types was five percent.

An additional excise duty of five percent is also to be paid for electric fans, locks, tissues papers, motor-cycles, auto-cycles and bicycles, he said.

Mr Masi also announced the introduction of a compulsory advance deposits for all imports.

He said that henceforth, a compulsory advance deposit of 50 percent would be required for the importation of raw materials, capital goods, medicaments, and all kinds of food except rice.



A similar deposit of 25 percent is required for the importation of raw materials and spare parts, 200 percent for motor vehicles and trucks and 250 percent for passenger cars and other goods.

He added that prospective importers would be required to pay such deposits to their banks which would in turn deposit the amount with the Central Bank at no interest.

Mr Masi also made reference to the reduction of the basic travel allowance and the business travel allowance saying that if last year's rates had been allowed, about 558 million Naira would have been disbursed this year compared with 367.7 million naira in 1981.

He was optimistic that the new measures would result in the country saving 200 million naira in foreign exchange from the reduction in travel allowances.

Mr Masi said, in an answer to a question that Nigeria's present external reserve was below figures recommended as a standard by the International Monetary Fund for the settlement of quarterly import receipts.

#### Import Restrictions

AB211953 Lagos NAN in English 1745 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 21 April (NAN)--The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, today announced import restrictions on 29 items, new rates of duties for 49 others and gave details of items henceforth placed under absolute import prohibition and export licensing restrictions.

Among the items now placed under import restrictions are rice, sugar, cereal flours, vegetable oil (excluding bulk impomation) all passenger cars, motor types of width exceeding 102 millimetres, pick-up vans, assembled road and agricultural tractors, asbestos, cement and cement pipes.

Mr Masi, who was briefing newsmen on details of the austerity measures announced by the president in a nation-wide broadcast last night, listed the other items in this category as plastic pipes, nails, nuts and bolts, umbrella handles, cotton yarn and yarn of man-made fibre as well as real madras, otherwise known as George.

Others are manufactured articles of wood, pre-printed papers and forms, concentrated malt extracts, processed barite and betonite louvre blades, fishing nets and a range of ceramic products.

Mr Masi said that the federal government had banned the importation of gaming machines and frozen chicken and that wheat offals and dry brewers grain had been placed under export licensing restrictions.

The tariff changes announced by the minister included those for stockfish, which has risen from 30 percent to 50 percent, rice from 10 kobo per kilogramme to 15 kobo per kilogramme, bulk tea from 10 percent to 50 percent, cereal flour



from 10 naira per tonne to 20 naira per tonne and sugar from 10 kobo per kilogramme to 20 kobo per kilogramme.

Import duty on sugar has risen from 10 kobo per kilogramme to 20 kobo per kilogramme, on tomato paste and puree from 50 kobo per kilogramme to 70 kobo per kilogramme, on car types from 55 kobo per kilogramme to 75 kobo per kilogramme and on electric fans from 75 percent to 150 percent.

The minister said that the duty payable on pick-up and delivery panel vans had been increased from 20 percent to 100 percent and that cars with engine capacity and value exceeding 2500CC and 15,000 naira had been removed from the prohibition list but that a 500 percent duty had been imposed.

He added that lorries, trucks, pick-up and delivery vans, road and agricultural tractors assembled with imported completely knocked down (CKD) parts in various parts of the country were subject to new tariffs. Those assembled in Lagos attract a duty of 20 percent, while those assembled in Ibadan attract a duty of 10 percent and those manufactured in Enugu, Ilorin and Umuahia attract an eight percent duty. Similar vehicles assembled in Kano, Gusau, Bauchi and Minna attract a five percent duty.

The new tariff on tractors designed solely for hauling trailers has been increased by 100 percent while duties payable on components for locally produced passengers cars range from 15 percent to 25 percent.

The minister also announced an increase import duties on a wide range of items for domestic and industrial use except for baby feeding bottles whose tariff was reduced to 50 percent from 75 percent and lotions and creams for baby care whose import duties dropped from 200 percent to 33 percent.

CSO: 4700/1167



## NIGERIA

WEST SAID ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE OPEC MEMBERS

AB181125 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Atelade Atoyebi commentary]

[Text] In the past few days, a fair amount of information and explanation has emanated from official circles on the state of the nation's economy. The president's recent address to relevant national assembly committees is one that has put the matter in black and white. The long and short of what is being said is that Nigeria is at the moment experiencing declining revenue from crude oil sales. The prevailing circumstance is that the country now produces less crude oil than anticipate[d] [and] is bound to adversely affect the level of projected revenue and in turn the government's development programs.

From the benefit of hindsight, the present economic situation was predictable to some extent. This is because industrialized countries of the world, especially the Western nations, had for quite some time embarked on a number of measures aimed at reducing their oil consumption. [Sentence indistinct] And the truth is that some measure of success had been achieved in this direction. Another step is the one that lays emphasis on the discovery and exploitation of new sources of energy. Already, nuclear energy has been developed on a commercial scale in most of the industrialized nations. This is in spite of the local opposition of environmentalists who consider the venture an undue risk. Their argument is based on the possibility of breakdown or leak of radioactive material which could wipe out the surrounding population.

Remarkable successes had also been recorded in the area of development of solar energy. In addition, the use of coal is becoming more and more attractive to those nations that have a commercial reserve of it. And it was never a secret that the industrialized nations had been carrying on a systematic program of oil stockpiling. In a way, the whole program would appear as a normal economic safeguard for self-reliance in energy needs. However, it is now difficult for the Western oil companies and their governments to deny the charge that they had in fact been laying a kind of economic siege on oil producing nations, among whom Nigeria is a permanent member. These oil companies are now cashing in on their countries' carefully planned assault on the OPEC. They are blackmailing some members of the organization to reduce their oil price to the level the British North Sea oil is being offered for sale.



There have been convincing reports that the United States in particular is opposed to price manipulations. Somehow, the whole episode is going by the way of calculated economic open confrontation stimulated by the Western oil consumers. And in the wake of such apprehensive economic attack on OPEC, there are two mandatory responses on our own part. The first is for the OPEC itself to continue with the spirit of solidarity all the members showed during their last meeting. The current oil glut can only be reversed through the planned reduction in oil output. It is an antidote necessary to suppress the economic poison now being handed out by the Western industrialized nations to the oil producers. The other imperative response is for our people to rally round the government to surmount the present strains and stresses in our economy. As the president once observed, the present situation does not call for undue panic; what is essential is for this nation to spend only on essentials, thereby reducing the level of payments for imports.

Also, the challenges of the present economic reality suggests that the country should continue to pursue with vigor those programs that will make us to be self-sufficient in food production and other essential consumer goods. Of course, the prevailing situation equally demands that we cut our dress according to the size of our cloth.

What all these boil down to is that this country has to continue to strive to be resilient in the face of the current conspiracy to undermine its economic progress.

CSO: 4700/1167



BRIEFS

COURTS POWER--Lagos, 29 April (NAN)--The federal court of appeal today ruled that the proceedings of the National Assembly could not be questioned in any court of law as long as the principles of separation of powers existed in the country's constitution. The courts ruling followed an appeal filed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-ezeoke, against a Lagos high court ruling that it could entertain a suit on the proceedings of the house. Mr Justice Mamman Nasir, who presided, ruled that the courts had no powers to interfere with the internal proceedings of the legislatures. [Excerpts] [AB301644 Lagos NAN in English 1345 GMT 30 Apr 82]

GONGOLA RETAINS TRADITIONAL COUNCILS--The Gongola State Legislature has passed the local government amendment bill creating 40 traditional councils. This followed deliberations on the bill sponsored by Mr Jonas Ranbi which had sought to abolish traditional and amirate councils. Mr Ranbi had suggested the abolition of the councils, for according to him, they are symbols of feudalism, and therefore incompatible with the country's democratic system. A member, Mr Gervan Ibrahim, however, opposed the provisions of the bill, pointing out that the councils had contributed to peace and progress. He said each local government should have one. Another member, Mr David Ntem, told newsmen that the house retained the councils because of last month's violence. With this, he stated, a dangerous precedent had been created because any pressure group whose interests were threatened by the bill in the assembly would resort to violence. Last month, demonstrators protesting against the abolition of the councils injured a legislator and damaged property at the house of assembly. [Text] [AB012002 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 May 82]

STATE NPN CHAIRMAN REMOVED--Port Harcourt, 2 May (NAN)--The congress of the rivers branch of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] met in Port Harcourt yesterday and ratified the removal of Mr Igantius Kogbara as the state chairman of the party. Mr Kogbara was suspended from office a month ago after a state executive meeting found him guilty of contravening a section of the party's constitution. A national deputy chairman of the party, Mr Lulu Briggs, told newsmen shortly after the congress that the former chairman could not defend himself despite opportunities given him. He said, however, that Mr Kogbara was still a member of the party and could appeal against the decision of the congress within one month. [Excerpts] [AB030952 Lagos NAN in English 0921 GMT 3 May 82]



NAIRA DEVALUATION POLICY REJECTED--Lagos, 18 April (NAN)--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, said in Lagos yesterday that any policy seeking to devalue the Naira in view of the current economic situation in the country would be counter-productive. Dr Ekwueme made the remark at a dinner he gave in honour of the visiting World Bank president, Mr Tom Clausen, stressing: "We have no immediate intention of devaluing the naira as has been suggested in some quarters." He explained that devaluing the naira would be difficult because the price of oil, our major export commodity, is determined internationally and would not be affected by devaluation. Dr Ekwueme said that the current economic problems was an attempt by the industrialised countries to destroy the OPEC as a viable price fixing entity. He, however, expressed optimism that the current economic problems, although serious, will have to be solved. Commenting on Nigeria's relationship with the World Bank, the vice president announced that Nigeria had since 1958 when the first loan was secured, contracted 48 loans amounting to about N 1.269 million. He explained that these loans had been concentrated on agriculture, rural development, roads, education, water supply, sanitation and urban development. The vice president urged that efforts should be made to preserve the invaluable concessionary lending terms which were continually being eroded. Replying, the World Bank president said that the bank was very proud to associate with Nigeria and Africa. He said that the bank needed support from all donor countries which should exercise some sacrifice in helping. [Text] [AB181350 Lagos NAN in English 1325 GMT 18 Apr 82]

OIL GLUT 'BLESSING IN DISGUISE'--Lagos, 18 Apr, (NAN)--The present oil glut in the world oil market is a blessing in disguise, President Shahu Shagari said in Lagos yesterday. He told the visiting president of the World Bank, Mr Tom Clausen, who paid him a courtesy call that the situation had brought home to Nigerians "the reality of our over-dependence on oil as our main foreign exchange earner." President Shagari said his government was determined to diversify the Nigerian economy into other sections especially agriculture and agro-allied industries. He thanked the World Bank for its assistance to Nigeria and expressed the hope that further assistance would be given. Earlier, Mr Clausen had told President Shagari that the bank would like to build on its relationship with Nigeria adding that in spite of the current short-term problem of oil glut, Nigeria's credibility would stand her in good stead. [Text] [AB181255 Lagos NAN in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 82]

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASE--Lagos, 21 April (NAN)--Money supply for the month of November 1981 stood at 8,798.3 million naira, the latest Central Bank monthly report has shown. According to the report this represented an increase of 115.1 million naira or 1.3 percent over the figure for October 1981. On the corresponding month of November 1980, the report noted that money supply increased by 200.3 million naira or 2.3 percent. It said that the increase in credits to domestic economy and the decline in quasi-money were responsible for the increase in money supply for the period under review. On banking, the report stated that the aggregate credit outstanding to domestic economy increased from 14.160 million naira in October to 15.034.8 million naira in November 1981, representing an increase of 6.2 percent. It said that bank credit to the private sector rose from 9,252.1 million naira in October to 9,710.3 million naira in November, which was an increase of 4.9 percent. Bank credit to the government sector, the report also said, increased by 8.5 per-



cent from 4,907.9 million naira in October to 5,324.5 million naira in the month under review. On foreign assets, the report said that it further declined to 3,047.3 million naira which was a decline of 3 percent over the October figure. It explained that the decrease was due to the decline in foreign assets of both the commercial banks and the Central Bank. [Text] [AB211503 Lagos NAN in English 1447 GMT 21 Apr 82]

SHIPS TO BE SUNK--Lagos, 22 April (NAN)--The federal government has directed the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) to ensure that no ship was allowed to discharge at any private jetty. The minister of transport, Dr Umaru Dikko, who announced this at a news conference in Lagos yesterday, warned that any ship caught attempting to discharge at any private jetty would be sunk. President Shagari had ordered the immediate closure of private jetties during his nationwide radio and television broadcast on the state of the economy because of the misuse to which some of them had been put. Dr Dikko said that some of the private jetties were set up in 1975 to ease port congestion, adding that they performed that job creditably. He however, expressed regret that now that the congestion had eased, more private jetties were being established, many of which he said were engaged in smuggling which was detrimental to the economic survival of the country. Dr Dikko said that a comprehensive list of all private jetties compiled by the NPA would be made available to the security agents for effective surveillance of the ports. He said that there were about 202 private jetties in the country with Lagos having 80, Calabar 20, Port Harcourt 46, Warri 25, Sapele 26 and Koko Port five. It is the hope of the federal government that all concerned will give maximum cooperation in the implementation of these directives, Dr Dikko said. [Text] [AB221437 Lagos NAN in English 1357 GMT 22 Apr 82]

OIL IN RIVER STATE DISCOVERED--The Gulf Oil Company in Nigeria has announced a new offshore oil discovery in the River State. It is located in the Niger Delta, east of the Bonny River estuary. A statement by the company said that initial production tests had been carried out on the variety and that appraisal wells will be later drilled to further evaluate the potential of the field. In the meantime, a new oil field near the mouth of the Bonney River has been opened for production by the company. Current production at the field has reached more than 17,000 barrels of oil per day. [Text] [AB241405 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 82]

FUEL PRICE INCREASES--Lagos, 23 April (NAN)--The price of fuel shot up in Lagos on Wednesday from 15 kobo to 20 kobo per litre as dealers complied with economic measures announced by President Shehu Shagari on Tuesday. President Shagari in his state of the economy broadcast announced increases in fuel prices as part of efforts to revamp the country's economy. According to the president, the new price still represented a subsidy of more than 75 percent. A news agency of Nigeria (NAN) correspondent reported that dealers at filling stations had adjusted their pumps to read 20 kobo per litre. At the national petrol station, Apapa Road, an attendant told NAN that officials from the National Oil Company carried out the adjustments. He said that diesel oil now sells for 15 kobo per litre instead of 11 kobo. [Excerpt] [AB231720 Lagos NAN in English 1606 GMT 23 Apr 82]



NEW IMMIGRATION--A new immigration form is to be introduced to facilitate records of exits and entry of persons into Nigeria. The documents will be in two categories. One will be specifically for Nigerians while the other will cater for foreigners. This fact was made known in Lagos today by the minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry. Alhaji Ali Baba explained that a separate form was being prepared for Nigerians because many of the questions on the present form were not meant to be answered by Nigerians. He expressed the hope that, when operational, the new form would reduce considerably the time it takes to move people through the ports. On the national identity cards, the minister announced that the project has been temporarily suspended because of the nation's present economic condition. Alhaji Ali Baba described as false a newspaper report that a contract of 100 million naira has been awarded for the execution of the project. He explained that 11 companies sent in quotations and the one approved was for 52.54 million naira. The contract, however, has not been signed and will not be signed for the moment. [Text] [AB231616 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 82]

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEDICAL GROUP--Nigeria and other members of the African Medical Association have withdrawn from the World Medical Association. The association groups seven African countries; Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Togo and Tunisia. The secretary of the African region of the World Medical Association, Dr Okpe Olu Adekundu, announced the withdrawal at a news conference in Lagos today. He said until the Medical Association of South Africa renounced its support for apartheid health care delivery system, his association will remain out of the world body. Dr Adekundu stressed that while his association was fully committed to other noble ideas of the world medical body, it reserves the right to join any alternative world medical association whose aims and aspirations were identical to those in Africa. He called on Commonwealth Medical Associations to withdraw with immediate effect from the World Medical Association. Dr Adekundu further explained that institutionalized discriminatory health policies in racist South Africa which had the backing of the country's Medical Association did not qualify her for admission. [Text] [AB231613 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 82]

DEALERS RAISE PRICE OF GASOLINE--Petrol dealers in Lagos have effected changes in the price of the commodity from 15 kobo to 20 kobo per litre as announced by the federal government. President Shehu Shagari had last week announced increases in fuel prices as part of measures to revive the economy. [Text] [AB261620 Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 82]

SENATE ASKS SUBMISSION OF PLAN--The senate yesterday passed a motion requesting the president to submit to the National Assembly for consideration and approval [of] a draft of the fourth national development plan. In his contribution to the motion, Senator Emeka Echeruo, who was a cosponsor, argued that the national development plan, by its nature, was a document prepared and approved by the government and that the process of preparation and approval constitutionally required the joint efforts of the executive and the legislature. In the meantime, the 1982 finance bill has withdrawn from the National Assembly. This is to enable the government to present a fresh and comprehensive one that will reflect the country's present economic situation. [Excerpt] [AB220950 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 82]



SUIT OVER ECONOMIC ACT--A Lagos-based legal practitioner, Dr (Olu Onagoruwa), has taken the president to court over the Economic Stabilization Temporary Provision Act of 1982. The attorney general of the federation, the senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly are all joined in the suit filed at an Ikeja high court by another Lagos lawyer, chief (Gamefa Oyeme). Dr (Onagoruwa) is seeking the court's declaration that the act is illegal, null and void and of no effect whatsoever because according to him it purports to delegate legislative functions to the president contrary to the provisions of the 1979 constitution. He is also praying the court to declare illegal, null and void and of no effect all orders made by the president under the act. He also wants an injunction restraining the president or his agencies from executing the act and another restraining them from carrying out all the orders issued or made by the president in pursuance of the act. [Text] [AB271745 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1167



GAMBIAN RESERVATIONS ABOUT SENEGAMBIAN CONFEDERATION CLAIMED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Mbokkaan: "What is Not Being Said"]

[Excerpt] The pact creating Senegambia went into effect on 1 February 1982. However, if the sight of Senegalese occupation troops is daily forced upon the awareness of the people in Gambia, in our country, on the contrary, Senegambia seemed to recede in importance as soon as the pact was signed and the round of "congratulatory messages" was ended.

What proportion of reality and what proportion of illusion is there, then, in this "Senegambia" of the neocolonial bourgeoisies?

Gambian Hesitation

To judge from the exaltation of the deputies and other officials in the two countries, one would believe that the process of establishing the confederation developed without a hitch.

The reality is in fact quite different.

Within the mixed commission responsible for working out the pact, the bargaining was ruthless and the Gambian reservations numerous. The Senegalese arrived at the commission meetings with a detailed proposal which resembled a complete plan for the absorption of Gambia much more than a confederation charter.

In fact, this proposal interlinked sectors ranging from finance to higher education and including communications, health, culture, the rural economy, etc. with the central issue of "defense and security" (Articles 2 and 3). It conferred excessive authority on the president of the confederation--i.e., the president of Senegal. For example, the president was given the right to appoint all confederal officials (Article 10, paragraph 2), to decree both a state of emergency and a state of alert (Article 22), without consulting the vice president.

Even for the sectors which are not within the jurisdiction of the confederation when the states undertake international commitments, Article 37,



paragraph 4, stipulates that the president of the confederation must ratify or approve them! And so on and so forth.

Finally, the Senegalese delegation submitted a 53-article draft, but the commission only agreed on a text containing 24 articles. This itself is a first indication of the Gambian reservations.

A summary of the differences between the two texts reveals this still more clearly.

By way of example, Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Senegalese draft, which says that the president of the confederation "determines the policy of the confederation which the cabinet implements, under his direction" will be discarded and replaced in the final text by (Article 7) "in the realm of defense and security, the president establishes, in agreement with the vice president, the policy of the confederation." Moreover, it is important to note that in almost every place where the Senegalese proposal mentioned only the "president," the final text includes the expression "in agreement with the vice president."

And while the text approved by the commission was consistent with the Senegalese draft in saying that "the president of the confederation is responsible for the administration of the armed forces and the security forces," it makes haste to add that "a protocol will define the methods of implementing the preceding provision in accordance with the constitutional norms in effect in each state." In other words, differences are postponed until the time the protocol of implementation is drafted. For the time being, the parties are content to strike a harmonious pose for observers.

Innumerable such examples could be cited. In the end, the only element on which there was unanimity was the integration of the law enforcement mechanisms. And for good reason! As to the rest, where vagueness prevails, we must await the various protocols of implementation.

The Gambian hesitation is explained by the political weakness of the Diawara regime and its limited room for maneuvering.

#### Unity of the Peoples

In fact, Daouda Diawara today is caught in between the pressure from the Senegalese regime, of which he is the vessel, on the one hand, and the ever greater hostility on the part of the Gambian people toward the annexation of their national territory, on the other.

What is more, within the Gambian neocolonial bourgeoisie itself, a number of strata are opposed to the confederation, which threatens their economic interests.

The Gambian and Senegalese peoples must inevitably oppose this "confederation" which was created without consulting them and against their interests, for it is designed to keep regimes which oppress them and surrender them to imperialist exploitation in power.



GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE UNDER IMPERIALIST DOMINATION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial by Amadou Top]

[Excerpts] We were not mistaken when we stated last year that the Senegalese people were in the process of witnessing a reorganization of the neocolonial apparatus, with the "accession" of Abdou Diouf to power.

There were many then who, caught up in the machinery of temporary measures (educational system, elimination of exit visas, legislation on opposition parties, appeals for national unity), allowed themselves to be caught in the trap of illusion, thinking that a new era was being born.

A year later, an assessment of the period provides valuable indications as to the true meaning of the slogan on which the president was installed by proxy: "Change Within Continuity."

There has indeed been change in terms of the continuing deepening of the economic and social crisis, which has finally reached every last corner of the neocolonial system.

There has indeed been continuity in the improvements constantly made to the methods and style of recruiting and mystifying the popular masses.

Put into practice, "change within continuity" has gradually changed the aspect of neocolonialism, but it has left the true mechanisms of imperialist domination intact.

The introduction of the law on control of illicit enrichment took over from discussion of the states general, and serves as a screen for the constant attacks against the laboring masses.

The manipulation of the electoral code (with the 1983 elections in view) and the monopolization of the government communications media by the "Socialist" Party, if they merit continued attention, are nonetheless secondary targets.

The spiraling of prices, the unprecedented unemployment rate, the total failure on social issues (housing, health, education, transportation)--this is the gathered consolidated essence of the current situation. Focusing on



a given point in this whirlpool of problems is not easy. Is the revolutionary movement then not running the risk of being sidetracked toward democratic struggles, relegating social and economic demands to a secondary level? At these points, we mean to say, where the regime is on the defensive, where, collared by the IMF, it seeks a truce, those points where its maneuvering room is reduced to nothing and its slogans are ineffective.

The future of the democratic concessions the regime is making (by way of safety valves) is at risk in the boiling caldron of popular reaction to the encroachments of capital and the economic and social aggression of the forces of oppression and exploitation.

Let us then refocus the present political battle and find the proper articulation between the necessary democratic struggle and the required economic and social resistance, with strengthening the revolutionary struggle.

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CSO: 4719/810



COMMUNIQUE OF AND-JEF-MRDN'S FIRST NATIONAL CADRES MEETING

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 6

[Report by the secretary general of the AND-JEF-MRDN]

[Excerpt] On Saturday and Sunday, 6 and 7 March 1982, the first National Party Cadres Conference to be held since the party was legalized took place at the AND-JEF-MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy] headquarters in Dakar. The purpose of this conference, in which delegates from all the regions and all the departments took part, was to make an assessment in depth of the preparations for the coming AND-JEF-MRDN congress on the political, organizational and financial levels.

On the political level, the conference heard the draft central report to the congress and discussed and amended the draft bylaws and draft party program.

On the organizational level, the conference deemed it necessary for all localities to speed up the implementation of the party organizational plan where this has not as yet been done. However, it expressed satisfaction with the establishment of sections and federations in a number of departments.

On the equipment and financial levels, the president of the committee for preparations for the congress, Comrade Ousmane Senghor, gave a very detailed and very explicit explanation of the guidelines established for the policy of preparing for the congress.

He stressed the very special significance of this first legal congress of the AND-JEF-MRDN, and he urged all cadres to exert great effort so that the congress will be a total success from every point of view for the party and for all the revolutionaries and patriots of Senegal.

The conference then reviewed the party situation on the national level. It emerged that the AND-JEF-MRDN is steadily achieving breakthroughs in its establishment and links with the popular masses.

It was noted that very enriching experiences are developing in various sectors in connection with the organization of the working people, extending to and including the social sector--literacy, health, hygiene, etc.



In this connection the conference congratulated the cadre personnel of the peasant movement in the Diourbel region and and eastern Senegal.

In connection with the status of the workers movement, the conference made a point of stressing mastery of this sector again, despite undeniable achievements, with a view to the main task of the AND-JEF, which is to contribute to making the proletariat the vanguard political force of the Senegalese Revolution of the New Democracy.

The conference completed its work after two days of discussion, with a debate on voter registration and the electoral terms scheduled to end in 1983.

On the subject of voter registration, the cadre report revealed an equal mastery of this aspect by the administration. If the administrative authorities represent no hindrance, basically, in some places, there is on the contrary a definite effort to limit voter registration in others.

Firm instructions were issued by the permanent bureau on the submission to it of detailed reports on violations of the legal provisions with regard to voter registration.

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CSO: 4719/610



MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE IN AFRICA OPPOSES CONFEDERATION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 10

[Letter by Korro Salah, on behalf of the Movement for Justice in Africa]

[Text] In a letter it sent to us, the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), a Gambian patriotic organization, asked us to publish the following proposal addressed to the Senegalese patriotic movement.

"MOJA-Gambia expresses its solidarity with the patriotic forces of Senegal which have acted positively in condemning the piracy involved in the annexation of Gambia by the Senegalese government in the service of imperialism.

"The statement by the seven parties dated 4 August 1981 and published by the Senegalese patriotic forces, supporting the struggle of the Gambian people against the aggression by the Senegalese government, bears living, militant and progressive witness to the powerful historic links which unite the Senegalese and Gambian peoples.

"The vast popular masses in Senegal and Gambia must now begin to work in militant and progressive fashion as never before in order to oppose exploitation, oppression and repression in the two countries in any form.

"At the same time, they must prepare for the advent of a day which will see the birth of a radiant example of unity based on democracy, within African unity of the progressive forces."

Korro Salah, on behalf of the MOJA

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CSO: 4719/810



FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL

AB171105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The french minister of cooperation and development arrived early this afternoon in Ouagadougou. Jean-Pierre Cot, who is paying a 4-day visit, was welcomed on arrival by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Felix Tientaraboum. Minister Tientaraboum was accompanied by Mathieu Bado, our country's ambassador to Paris, and his close collaborators. On the French side, a large delegation led by His Excellency Gaston Boyer, ambassador of France to our country, was also present there.

At the VIP lounge, Mr Cot answered questions from our colleagues Sylvestre Soume of Carrefour Africain and Souleman Compaore of the Volta vision. Mr Cot first defines the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Cot] The framework of my visit is simply that of cooperation between Upper Volta and France. We have historic, close and important relations of cooperation, bonds of solidarity relations linking our two countries. It was quite normal, and I will even say I was glad that I have come to Upper Volta in return to the visit that Colonel Tientaraboum paid to France, since I had the pleasure of receiving him. I am glad to be here to discover Upper Volta. I will have the honor to be received by the president of the republic. We will therefore have the opportunity to hold discussions with the head of state, the minister of foreign affairs as well as our other colleagues on several issues. On the issue of cooperation, I am sure to observe a basic agreement between our two countries.

[Question] Since arrival of the socialists into power, we have observed a reorientation of the French cooperation policy. Could you highlight the main aspects of this policy for our benefit?

[Answer] The reorientation of French cooperation policy is geared toward increased solidarity with African countries, particularly with what is called the least developed countries, since this category was invented by the United Nations, and we feel particularly committed to them. Mr Tientaraboum reminded me that last September when the conference on least developed countries was held in Paris, which I had the great honor of presiding over as the representative of the host country, we made the first steps on this issue. It was also the occasion for French President Francois Mitterrand to state at the opening



session France's views on development aid: Increased aid to the category of countries described as least developed, because we expect by 1985 to reach the objective of 0.15 percent agreed upon during the conference of the least developed. This is a remarkable effort and a march forward toward development aid for the least developed countries. It is also a more general French act of solidarity which transcends development aid. It is solidarity with the least developed countries and generally with developing countries. It is political solidarity with Africa in its struggle against apartheid, for instance; economic solidarity within the framework of food self-sufficiency, and cultural and security solidarity. It is this set of objectives that French authorities have been pursuing for the past few months. These objectives fall in line with those of the Upper Volta Government. I am happy to be able to confirm this basic agreement. Even if on certain points we should have some disagreements, but as good friends we should expect some of these things.

[Question] We know that next month, French President Francois Mitterrand will visit a certain number of African countries. Could you tell us, Mr Minister, what special significance you attach to this visit?

[Answer] Yes, Francois Mitterrand will come to sub-Saharan Africa after having already visited North Africa. In May he will go to Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal. He had to make a choice; he would have liked, no doubt, to come to Ouagadougou. For his first visit, he will go to Niamey. That is just unfortunate, and I am sorry that he will not be able to stop over everywhere at the same time. But what is important is that by visiting a Sahelian country and a country classified among the least developed countries, he is expressing France's desire to show support and solidarity to the Sahel region. This desire is characterized by what I would call the priority which France accords in its aid to countries which have the greatest need; countries which have been greatly hit by drought--those with extensive territories and industrious people who are trying to cope with the drought. In this regard, I think the impact of Francois Mitterrand's visit transcends the borders of countries he will visit and shows the symbolic value of France's commitment to the Sahel.

I will take as example the case of Upper Volta. It is noteworthy that French public aid, after falling during the years 1975, 1978 and 1979, sharply rose in 1980 to reach 22 billion CFA francs in aid to Upper Volta, accounting for nearly 50 percent of the budget [words indistinct] which seems necessary to us in a period of economic difficulties. We expect to increase this aid within the coming years and the French president will confirm this during his visit to the Sahel.

[Question] Mr Minister, allow me to come back to Paris-Ouagadougou relations. Since the arrival of the socialists and communists to power in France, we have seen French emissaries scouring neighboring countries without one of them setting foot here in Ouagadougou. Does this mean that there is some tension between Paris and Ouagadougou?

[Answer] (That is not so) because we have had the opportunity of receiving important leaders in Paris. First, Colonel Tientaraboum and other Upper Volta Government ministers and finally President Saye Zerbo who came to Paris and



held long discussions with Francois Mitterrand. Also, Guy Penn, the special adviser to the president on African affairs, has had the opportunity of coming here, and it is my turn to come to Ouagadougou now to review the cooperation with the government and see for myself on the spot the realities. I do not think there is any tension but it takes time to go around and visit all our African friends. The Upper Voltans should therefore not feel snubbed or ill-treated.

CSO: 4719/870



## BRIEFS

COURT FOR STATE FINANCE CASES--The weekly ministerial council meeting was held yesterday, Thursday, under the chairmanship of head of state Col Saye Zerbo. Here is a report by Ouattara (Monane): [Begin recording] On the agenda of the meeting were a draft ordinance and several reports. The meeting examined and adopted a draft ordinance on the setting up of a special court attached to the presidency of the military committee of redress for national progress. This special court will sit at least once a quarter. It will be competent to judge crimes and offenses against the internal and external security of the state, political offenses, crimes against common law [words indistinct], common law crimes and offenses which are entirely or partly motivated by political reasons, embezzlement of public funds, breach of confidence, corruption, swindling and forgery. The court will also be competent to judge generally all crimes and offenses committed by public servants and government agents while performing their duties if these cases constitute or are likely to constitute an attempt on public finances of the state, the territorial communities, the public establishments and generally all the organizations which are under the financial control of the state. The special court is composed of two first grade magistrates of the judiciary, three officers of the national army and six lawyers whose appointment will be made as stipulated by the ordinance. The court will be presided over by one of the two magistrates. [Excerpt] [AB250936 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Apr 82]

COT SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN--At the end of a 4-day visit to Upper Volta, the French minister for cooperation was received in audience yesterday by the head of state, Col Saye Zerbo. Following the audience, Jean-Pierre Cot told newsmen that cooperation between France and Upper Volta is solid and that it is founded on sound and sure basis, adding that it is incontestably extensive. The French minister pointed out that his talks with the head of state were on bilateral cooperation, particularly in the agricultural sector. Asked about an eventual revision of cooperation agreements between France and Upper Volta--these agreements were signed in 1960--Jean-Pierre Cot stated that minister for foreign affairs and cooperation Col Felix Tientaraboum, with whom he discussed this issue, agreed to this revision. Finally, let us stress that the French minister for cooperation and development left Ouagadougou yesterday morning for Paris. [Text] [AB200851 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 20 Apr 82]



## ACTIVITIES AGAINST OPPOSITION GROUPS IN SWITZERLAND

Zurich DIE WELTWOCHE in German 7 Apr 82 p 19

[Article by N.T./T.M.: "Don't Wake Me Up"]

[Text] On 16 March 1982, it was reported in the official gazette of the Canton of Vaud that Gere Turu Kwamanga Walito, born on 19 February 1952 in Kinshasa, had been sentenced to 4 months in prison, banishment from Switzerland for 5 years and the payment of court costs in the amount of 600 francs on 2 March 1982 by the Criminal Court of Lausanne. The crime? Gere Turu had swindled a woman from Zaire out of 2,000 francs.

Gere Turu--one might imagine that he was an immigrant worker from Zaire who made a mistake. But Gere Turu is not just anybody. In Zairean exile circles in Switzerland, the husband of a niece of Dictator Mobutu is regarded as an informer, a spy and Mobutu's agent, and he was working in that capacity under the name of "Hippolyte," together with his inseparable friend "K," alias "Rocky," alias "David." consequently, Gere Turu also bragged that he was able to go in and out of Mobutu's villa in Sauvigny, in the Vaud, where the president's four daughters live.

### The Probable Man in Charge of the Snooping

However, Gere Turu did not get his snooping assignments from the president's villa but from Zaire's permanent United Nations representation in Geneva. Colonel Longo Bekpwa Ndaga is the first chancellor of the embassy there, and he is probably in charge of the activities of Zaire's intelligence service in Switzerland.

Any 007-like conduct on Swiss soil is very strictly prohibited. Foreigners cannot shadow foreigners any more than they can spy out Swiss secrets, according to Articles 271 and 272 of the Swiss Penal Code. Colonel Longo of the Secret Service, indeed, vehemently denies any agent activity and claims that he never has even heard of a fellow-country-man of his named Gere Turu, let alone giving him assignments to carry out. And Colonel Longo gets angry when confronted with accusations to that effect and tells a journalist from the TRIBUNE LE MATIN: "Watch out. Don't wake me up when I'm sleeping."



On the other hand, various Zairean exiles are unanimous in confirming that Colonel Longo and Gere Turu, alias "Hippolyte," are very well acquainted with each other. In addition, there is the fact that the two Mobutu catchpoles assiduously engaged in telephone conversations with each other. One elderly lady in Lausanne, in particular, could tell a tale about that if she would cease taking refuge in silence out of fear of being done away with, for "Hippolyte" frequently stayed on the telephone in that lady's apartment for hours and not only talked with Longo but also called Mobutu's chateau in Brussels and the residence in Kinshasa. The telephone bill went as high as 1,800 francs one time and "Hippolyte" couldn't pay for a whole month, which angered the old lady and caused her to threaten to make the whole thing known publicly.

The trial of "Hippolyte," although not for intelligence service activities, and the telephone bill, which the Secret Service apparently was not in a good enough financial condition to be able to pay off immediately, must have roused Mobutu's agents to rebellion. That is probably the only way to explain the Telex message which, uncoded and with many typing errors, tick-ticked into the mission in Geneva from Zaire's embassy in Brussels: "Papa arriving Lausanne, Kalongo network, 'ecxvitrex' sidestep Nsele case: make contacts with the valley of Lausanne. Shadowing difficult. Go to Avenue de Cour, Lausanne. Deputy, central order section. Go to agent Hyg. Pay Madame Pina Ostelo's telephone bill, Lausanne. Trial of agent Hyg., Lausanne, exact information."

#### Amazing Clumsiness

The Telex message is part of the booty Zairean exiles who oppose the present regime obtained when they occupied their mission in Geneva on 19 February 1982 and ransacked it. In doing so, they came upon a black list, among other things, giving the names of "members of the opposition to be kept under observation" who, it is said, are now to be asked by the Swiss bar association whether they have been subjected to any unpleasantness by people representing the regime in Zaire. That piece of paper allegedly is still another bit of evidence indicating that Mobutu, who now has kept himself in power in Zaire in a gory manner for 17 years, is causing his henchmen to inquire into the political views of his fellow-countrymen in Switzerland. After all, about 500 Zaireans are living here, and last year 317 of them applied for asylum.

The clumsiness with which Zaire's secret agents went to work is amazing, for all incidents about which anything has been learned up to now indicate that Mobutu's professional spies are not exactly experts in covering up their tracks. After all, Zaire's intelligence service was built up by the Israelis some time ago.

Just for that reason, however, it is hard to understand why the Swiss authorities have followed these illegal machinations without doing anything about them,



up to the present. The Swiss counterintelligence service should not have had any trouble catching onto the tricks of the dilettantish spies from Zaire. Furthermore, a number of Zairean exiles have already been concerned about their own safety for a considerable time. Three of them called Mobutu's machinations to the attention of the public prosecutor of the Canton of Vaud in writing on 5 October 1977. There has also been knowledge for a long time of cases where relatives in Zaire of members of the opposition who had escaped were mistreated and subjected to discrimination.

Not Confirmed or Denied

However, the Swiss Department of Justice and Policy remained aloof. Press Chief Ulrich Hubacher of that department will neither confirm nor deny that the Swiss Public Prosecutor's Office has now intervened in this matter, after all. He says, "I can only say that the Public Prosecutor's Office is following up all leads, including those provided by the press."

"Is Switzerland perhaps too heavily interested in Zaire from the economic point of view and does it not want to get on the wrong side of the dictator, Mobutu, so quickly?" the TRIBUNE LE MATIN in Lausanne asks, therefore, in view of the federal authorities' indifference. At any rate, the Federal Council will have to come to grips with the problem now in view of the fact that National Council member Jean Ziegler, of the Socialist Party, exposed "the activities of Mobutu's secret police in Switzerland" in a postulate on 11 March.

Secret list of the "members of the opposition" in Switzerland:

Republic of Zaire

Permanent Mission to the Office of the United Nations and  
the Specialized Institutions

Geneva

Confidential List of "Opponents" to be Kept under Surveillance by the Geneva (Switzerland) Station

A) For the City of Geneva

1. MAMPASSI MAZA Alphonse (ECP), student at the University of Geneva, contacts with Brussels, Paris, Lausanne and Tripoli.
2. KENDA DEMOFIKE (MNC/PDSC [Congolese National Movement]), holder of a law degree, Lignon, contacts with Lausanne, Brussels and Brazzaville.
3. TSHITUNGI KANDE Daniel, holder of a degree in economics, United Nations/HCR [High Commissioner for Refugees] functionary.

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**DATE FILMED**

May 21, 1982